The New-York Times.

VOL. X...NO. 3054. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 6, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

Special Session of the Thirty Seventh Congress.

Organization of the House of Representatives.

Hon. G. A. Grow elected Speaker, and Hon. Emerson Etheridge, Clerk.

MESSAGE OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

He Recommends an Army of 400,000 Men and the Raising of $400,000,000.

Important Report of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Notice of Important Bills to be Introduced in Congress.

ADVANCE OF GEN. PATTERSON.

He Pursues the Rebels through Martinsburgh.

Enthusiastic Reception of the National Forces by Loyal Virginians.

Indications of an Advance from Washington.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 5.

PROMPT ORGANIZATION OF THE HOUSE.

The election of officers of the House was effected much quicker than ever before; the choice being made on the first ballot. The result will not disappoint many, for the weight of FORNEY'S unpopularity was too much to permit the true friends of Mr. BLAIR to hazard the attempt to elect him as Speaker on the same ticket.

THE PROSPECT.

The proceedings of the House indicate two results,—speedy and efficient action. The bold, decided sentiments which Speaker GROW so eloquently expressed in his acknowledgment of the honor conferred upon him, were applauded not only by the galleries, but by the House; the only honorable who manifested disapprobation being VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio.

THE CLERK.

The election of Mr. ETHERIDGE to the Clerkship is warmly approved by the representations from the Border States. In the evening, both Mr. GROW and Mr. ETHERIDGE were serenaded at their lodgings, and both made eloquent speeches.

THE SENATE.

The Senate was in session but a short time. At the caucus of the majority, a resolution was adopted declaring it expedient to make a change of all the Executive officers of the Senate. It was also resolved to elect Mr. BROWN, of Illinois, Sergeant-at-Arms. He was the nominee last March, but his election was frustrated by the threatened withdrawal of the Southern Senators. The caucus made no nomination for Clerk, and it is not likely an election for that place will be held before the last of next week.

MORE TROOPS IN VIRGINIA.

The Third Infantry, regulars, passed over into Virginia last evening.

THE FOURTH.

The parade of the New-York troops, yesterday, was a failure, less than half the regiments responding to the call. It was an ill-advised movement, for to reach the lines of the dress parade, many regiments would have to march nearly eight miles. The regiments that did parade made a fine appearance.

The Rhode-Islanders celebrated at their camp after the fashion of down East. There was a grand barbecue of sixty roast pigs, twice as many lambs and sheep, and a huge pile of gingerbread. They and their guests had a right good time of it. The Twelfth New-York Militia had an illumination and a musical festival. Their camp is the fashionable resort, attracting the *élite* of the city.

MORE SIGNALING FOR THE TRAITORS.

Rockets have again been observed to have been thrown up near Columbia College, and red and blue lights have been seen in the northwest windows of that institution. These signals have been responded to, it is stated, in a north westerly direction, on several occasions lately. It is supposed that this signaling has been carried on by Secessionists at the College, and has been answered by the rebels beyond our outposts.

A MOVEMENT DOWN THE POTOMAC.

The Minnesota Regiment left this city on Wednesday evening, in two steamers, from the Navy-yard, with their baggage wagons, tents, etc., on a trip down the Potomac. Their destination was not made known, but it is generally thought that they were bound to Mathias' Point with the intention of dislodging any rebel force that may be there, and subsequently of erecting fortifications there and occupying the point. This place is a very important location on the river, and it has been found so from the fact that the channel runs so close to the river bank that a vast deal of mischief can be done to unarmed vessels passing there. Hence the necessity for holding and occupying it. The Minnesotians took with them all the necessary tools for throwing up earthworks, and there is no doubt they will at once take the point, and encamp there.

A GENERAL JUBILEE.

At the Relay House the Massachusetts boys and others were in no wise behind their Washington comrades in celebrating the occasion of the return of our National Birthday. On the opposite side of the river, at Meridian Hill, at Kalorama, and to the north of the city where the camps are spread out, a general hilarity and becoming rejoicing prevailed. At Col. BLENKER'S German Regiment camp, among the Highlanders, the Garibaldians and the New-York Regiments, the day was observed with every show of patriotism and joy. Indeed, the exhibition of contentment and pleasure was general, at all points, and the recurrence of the day was honored alike by the military and civilians, in every direction in and about the National Capital.

A BALTIMORE RUFFIAN ARRESTED.

JAMES KAUFFMAN was arrested here yesterday, charged with having been concerned in the assault on the Massachusetts Sixth as they passed through Baltimore on the 19th of April last. He was taken by a detachment from the Maine regiment. He was discovered by means of a letter he wrote to his wife at Baltimore, and which fell into the hands of a clerk in one of the Departments, who exposed him. He was committed for future trial.

A COMPLIMENT TO GEN. SCOTT.

As the Garibaldi Guard passed the platform, yesterday, where the President and Gen. SCOTT stood, during the review, each man in the regiment drew from his hat the little sprig of evergreen with which they were ornamented, and cast it toward the hero of Lundy's Lane and Cerro Gordo. Some one at the head of each company, as they came up, tossed a beautiful boquet of flowers into his lap.

CREDITABLE.

It is stated as a fact, not unworthy of mention, that the entire Regiment of New-York Fire Zouaves, individually signed their own proper names upon the pay roll, a day or two since, when they were paid off; an indication that this corps are not amenable to the allegation of the rebels that our "Northern troops are an ignorant and illiterate tribe."

GOV. ANDREW.

Gov. JOHN A. ANDREW, of Massachusetts, arrived in town yesterday, and is stopping at Willard's Hotel.

SIGNS OF AN ADVANCE.

The West Point Battery, under the command of Capt. GRIFFIN, passed over Long Bridge this morning, about 1 o'clock, and will take position in the centre of the division, on the Virginia side. Several regiments of volunteers are under orders to be ready to move over the river the first of next week. The Garibaldi Guard passed the Capital at 12 o'clock to-day, *en route* for Virginia. They marched to the music of their own voices, joined in chorus. The New-York Fifth German Regiment goes over to-night.

SERGEANT-AT-ARMS.

Mr. BALL, of Ohio, is elected Sergeant-at-Arms, over MUDGETT, of Brooklyn.

Mr. GOODMAN, of New-York, will undoubtedly be elected Doorkeeper. LEO.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 5—P. M.

The President's Message, delivered to-day, is the universal topic of conversation. Its plain, straightforward explicitness is heartily commended. The reading in the House was frequently interrupted by applause.

TROOPS FOR THE OTHER SIDE.

The movement of troops to the other side of the river is still kept up. SHERMAN'S Battery crossed this evening. The Fourth Maine is still under orders to march to-night. Notwithstanding these additions to the Virginia forces, I do not think there is a prospect of an advance for some days yet.

THE REBELS ADVANCING.

The rebels are advancing towards our lines, and are intrenching as they come up, or rather preparing defences to cover their retreat, in case they are driven back. I predict they are to go back without a fight. They are gone, hook and line, and must give way. We shall have a victory, and a great one, but there will be no bloodshed.

ARMY APPOINTMENTS.

The list of Army appointments, as printed in the *Herald*, is entirely unreliable. It was stolen, and published surreptitiously, and many of the names, as printed, are not on the books of the Department.

GONE TO FORTRESS MONROE.

Secretary CAMERON and Gen. FREMONT have gone to Fortress Monroe.

THE BATTERY OF THE NEW-YORK EIGHTH.

The battery of the New-York Eighth, Militia, has been moved forward to Falls Church.

DISTRICT VOLUNTEERS ORDERED HOME.

The District Volunteers are being ordered back from STONE'S column to Washington.

REVIEWING THE TROOPS.

The President, accompanied by his family, by the Prussian Minister, by Secretary SEWARD, and his Private Secretary, Mr. NICOLAY, visited Col EINSTEIN'S Regiment this afternoon. The camp was beautifully decorated in honor of the distinguished guests. The President reviewed the regiment. On his return, he passed through Col SMALL'S Pennsylvania Twenty-sixth, and reviewed that regiment.

A DINNER PARTY.

Secretary SEWARD gave a dinner party, this afternoon, to Cols. Ward, McCunn, Davies, Donnelly, Jackson, Cloristian and Rogers, and Major T. F. Meagher.

SECRETARY OF THE SENATE.

The Secretaryship of the Senate is still undecided. At the caucus, to-day, Senator FOOT, of Vermont, presented the name of Gen. CLARK, and Senator SHERMAN, of Ohio, advocated FORNEY. How long can he do such things, and retain the name of "Honest JOHN?" is being asked somewhat often to-night. I should not be surprised if, in the end, his colleagues pressed Senator FOOT himself to accept the position.

WILLIAM RICHARDSON, of Albany, is a candidate for Deputy Clerk of the House.

WM. S. KING, to-day elected Postmaster of the House, is an editor in Minnesota.

THE ASTOR HOUSE COMMITTEE.

I have reason to believe that Congress will institute an investigation of certain transactions carried on by what is known in New-York as the Astor House Committee, and also the beef contract, made with Dyer, Lougham, Tyler, Sibley and Company. Both are said to be open to objections and anything but honest. Parties have been for some time accumulating memoranda of proofs, showing frauds and corruption covering a million of dollars.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS IN EUROPE.

The European mails bring the most satisfactory assurances from all the Continental Powers. The paragraph in the *Moniteur* has no significance whatever as indicative of the position of the French Government. Reliable information is furnished to the effect that two hundred thousand men, with the best officers in Europe, could be enlisted on the Continent for the service of the North. England is represented as still morose and hostile.

SURGEONS FOR GEN. M'CLELLAN.

Gen. MCCLELLAN has made a requisition for four additional surgeons. They have been detailed from this Department.

MORE TROOPS COME.

Col. LADEW'S and KERRIGAN'S regiments arrived to-day.

A regiment of Dragoons from Pennsylvania, under command of Col. M. FRIEDMAN, who will provide their own horses and equipments, has been to-day accepted by the War Department, to be in readiness here within ten days.

EX PRESIDENT BUCHANAN.

A gentleman from Bedford Springs, Pa., states that Ex-President BUCHANAN was hourly expected at that place, where he will pass the remainder of the Summer.

MATTHIAS POINT.

News brought to town from Matthias Point last night, reports that the enemy had erected batteries on the Point. Upon the breastworks are mounted two large rifle cannon, and a force of sixteen hundred infantry and cavaly supports it. The steamer *Philadelphia* went down the river to-day, with an extra force of marines; destination unknown, but supposed to be Matthias Point, or a reconnoissance in that vicinity.

SINGULAR ACCIDENT.

Lieut. HANLIN, of Col. CASS' Massachusetts Irish Regiment, met with a singular and serious accident on Wednesday afternoon. The men were being drilled at camp, and were in the act of jumping a ditch at double-quick, when Lieut. HANLIN fell forward, and thrust his sword entirely through one of his own legs, inflicting a bad wound, and nearly severing the main artery. He is now doing well.

VISIT OF GOV. ANDREW.

Gov. ANDREW, of Massachusetts, visited the Massachusetts regiments on this side the Potomac yesterday, and at an early hour to-day crossed over to see the Fifth, Col. LAURENCE'S, near Alexandria. He will visit the Sixth and Eighth on his way home, to-morrow, and probably will call at Fort Monroe before he leaves for the North. LEO.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 5.

Gen. PATTERSON has achieved another brilliant and important success. Information was received from Martinsburgh, yesterday, that he entered and passed through that place in the morning in hot pursuit of the enemy.

The army was welcomed with enthusiasm by the mass of people, who were gratified by the protection promised and now given by the Government. Thus the Fourth of July was gloriously celebrated at Martinsburgh.

The secession force which Gen. PATTERSON scattered on the 2d, when he crossed the river, lost 60 killed and had many wounded. It rallied and presented a front yesterday, but again retreated to a distance of seven or eight miles, where they have been reinforced.

The European dispatches, it is understood, show an improved disposition in England. From France, the *Moniteur's* article, which afforded so much joy to the Secessionists, has been explained away to the evident satisfaction of Secretary SEWARD. From all Northern Europe, and Spain and Italy, the most hearty and sincere expressions of sympathy for the United States in the present contest are furnished to this Government. No privateers will be permitted to enter into any foreign port.

It is certain that after the discharge of the three months' troops there will still be an available force of 188,000, which, added to the regular army, will constitute a total force of 230,000, officers and men.

It will be for Congress to determine whether the Army shall at this time be increased by the addition of a still larger volunteer force. The probable total amount required for the Army, added to the appropriation made for the year ending with June, 1860, for the force now in the field, or which has been accepted, and will be in the service within the next twenty days, is about $185,300,000. The estimates for the Navy are also large, but the exact figures are not yet exhibited.

Notwithstanding the very many persons in the streets yesterday, the order was excellent. The review of eighteen or twenty New-York Regiments was the grand feature of the day. A tastefully arranged pavilion was erected on Pennsylvania-avenue, near the Executive mansion, for the accommodation and comfort of the high Executive and Military officers. By this the troops passed. The President introduced Gen. SCOTT to the multitude of civilians, and made a few highly-acceptable remarks. Secretaries SEWARD and SMITH, Attorney-General BATES, and Generals SANDFORD and DIX also made speeches, in response to the impatient demands of the crowd. The scene was intensely interesting, and the repeated cheering manifested the depth of patriotic enthusiasm. All the members of the Cabinet and other distinguished gentlemen were sheltered from the sun under the appropiately adorned pavilion. Shortly after the display in that locality, the President, with his friends, was escorted to the Treasury Grounds, where the American flag on a staff was especially planted for the occasion.

The ringing of bells and firing of cannon during the day, and innumerable street pyrotechnic exhibitions at night, were the incidents to the celebration of the Fourth of July.

The military in camp were not insensible to the observance of the day, and a sergeant of Texas cavalry signalized the anniversary of Independence by getting married.

The Republican members of the House are this morning holding a caucus on the subject of candidates for Sergeant-at-Arms, Doorkeeper and Postmaster.

Speaker GROW was serenaded last night, and made a speech, amid great rejoicing and cheering.

It would require a person of ubiquitous powers to ascertain all the movements of troops. Some United States Infantry and GRIFFIN'S Battery passed into Virginia between 12 and 1 o'clock this morning.

The New-York Twenty-fifth Regiment of Volunteers, Col KERRIGAN, has arrived here.

The Garibaldians crossed over to Virginia this morning, taking with them all their baggage.

The National troops have advanced to within three miles of Fairfax Court-House.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 4.

The Senate was called to order by the Vice-President at 12 o'clock, noon.

The following Senators were present:

Messrs. Anthony, Bayard, Bingham, Breckinridge, Bright, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Cowan, Dixon, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foote, Foster, Grimes, Hale, Harlan, Harris, Howe, Johnson of Tennessee, Kennedy, King, Lane of Indiana, Latham, Morrill, Nesmith, Pearce, Polk, Powell, Saulsbury, Sherman, Simmons, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Thompson, Trumbull, Wade, Wilkinson and Wilson.

Mr. GRIMES presented the credentials of JAMES S. LANE, Senator elect from Kansas, who took the oath.

Mr. DOOLITTLE presented the credentials of S. C. POMEROY, Senator elect from Kansas.

Mr. TRUMBULL presented the credentials of ORVILLE H. BROWNING, Senator elect from Illinois to fill the vacancy caused by the death of STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

Mr. LATHAM presented the credentials of JAMES A. MCDOUGAL, Senator elect from California.

Messrs. POMEROY, BROWNING and MCDOUGAL then had the oath administered to them.

Mr. POMEROY drew the long term for Kansas and Mr. LANE the short term.

Mr. HALE offered a resolution that the Senate proceed to the election of a Sergeant-at arms. Laid over.

Mr. HALE also offered a resolution asking the Secretary of the Navy to send a copy of all the contracts he has made, to the Senate. Passed.

Mr. WILSON gave notice that he should to-morrow offer the following bills:

A bill to ratify and confirm certain acts of the President for the suppression of insurrection and rebellion.

A bill to authorize the employment of volunteers to aid in enforcing the laws and protecting the public property.

A bill to increase the present military establishment of the United States.

A bill providing for the better organization of the military establishment.

A bill to promote the efficiency of the army.

A bill for the organization of a volunteer militia force, to be called the National Guard of the United States.

The Clerk read the resignation of ASHBURY DICKENS, Secretary of the Senate. On motion of Mr. FESSENDEN, the Senate then adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 5.

Mr. HALE called up the resolution offered yesterday, to proceed to the election of a Sergeant-at-Arms.

The Senate proceeded to ballot. On the first ballot, 41 votes were cast; necessary to a choice, 22.

George T. Brown	29	George Brown	2
D. R. McNair	9	R. Beale	1

GEORGE T. BROWN was declared elected, who appeared, and took the oath.

Mr. HALE offered a resolution that the salary of Mr. MCNAIR be paid till December. Laid over.

Mr. SAULSBURY asked the Senator from New-Hampshire if Mr. MCNAIR was a worthy officer, why he had been removed at all.

Mr. HALE said if the Senator would tell him why the State of Delaware removed Mr. COMEGYS and sent him (SAULSBURY) here, perhaps he would answer.

Mr. CHANDLER gave notice that he should to-morrow introduce a bill to confiscate the property of all Governors of States, members of Legislatures, Judges of Courts, all military officers above the rank of Lieutenant, who shall take up arms against the Government of the United States, or aid and abet treason against the Government, and that all such individuals be forever disqualified for holding any office of honor or emolument, or trust, in the Government; such property to be applied to restore to Union men in the rebel States any losses they may have suffered.

A message was received from the House, stating that it had appointed a Committee to wait on the President, to inform him that the House was ready to receive any communication.

Messrs. HALE and BROWNING were appointed a Committee on the part of the Senate.

The Senate took a recess till 1:30 P. M.

NOTE.—The resignation of the Clerk of the Senate sent yesterday was JOSEPH NICHOLSON, not ASHBURY DICKENS.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Mr. HALE, from the Joint Committee, reported that the President would communicate forthwith in writing.

The President's Message was received and read. It is as follows:

THE MESSAGE.

FELLOW-CITIZENS OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES: Having been convened on an extraordinary occasion, as authorized by the Constitution, your attention is not called to any ordinary subject of legislation. At the beginning of the present Presidential term, four months ago, the functions of the Federal Government were found to be generally suspended within the several States of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Florida excepting only those of the Post-office Department. Within these States, all the forts, arsenals, dock-yards, custom-houses, and the like, including the moveable and stationary property in and about them, had been seized, and were held in open hostility to this Government, excepting only Forts Pickens, Taylor and Jefferson, on and near the Florida coast, and Fort Sumter, in Charleston Harbor, S. C.

The forts thus seized had been put in improved condition, new ones had been built, and armed forces had been organized and were organizing, all avowedly with the same hostile purpose. The forts remaining in the possession of the Federal Government in and near these States were either besieged or menaced by warlike preparations, and especially Fort Sumter was nearly surrounded by well-protected hostile batteries, with guns equal in quality to the best of its own, and outnumbering the latter, as perhaps ten to one—a disproportionate share of the Federal muskets and rifles had somehow found their way into these States, and had been seized to be used against the Government. Accumulations of the public revenue, lying within them, had been seized for the same object—the Navy was scattered in distant seas, leaving but a very small part of it within the immediate reach of the Government.

Officers of the Federal Army had resigned in great numbers, and of those resigning a large proportion had taken up arms against the Government. Simultaneously, and in connection with all this, the purpose to sever the Federal Union was openly avowed. In accordance with this purpose, an ordinance had been adopted in each of these States declaring the States respectively to be separated from the National Union. A formula for instituting a combined Government of those States has been promulgated, and this illegal organization in the character of the "Confederate States," was already invoking recognition, aid and intervention from Foreign Powers.

Finding this condition of things, and believing it to be an imperative duty upon the incoming Executive to prevent, if possible, the consummation of such attempt to destroy the Federal Union, a choice of means to that end became indispensable. This choice was made, and was declared in the Inaugural Address. The policy chosen looked to the exhaustion of all peaceful measures before a resort to any stronger ones. It sought only to hold the public places and property not already wrested from the Government, and to collect the revenue, relying for the rest on time, discussion, and the ballot-box; it promised a continuance of the mails, at Government expense, to the very people who were resisting the Government, and it gave repeated pledges against any disturbances to any of the people or any of their rights, of all that which a President might constitutionally and justifiably do in such a case. Everything was forborne, without which it was believed possible to keep the Government on foot.

On the 5th of March, the present incumbent's first full day in office, a letter from Major ANDERSON, commanding at Fort Sumter, written on the 28th of February, and received at the War Department on the 4th of March, was by that Department placed in his hands. This letter expressed the professional opinion of the writer, that reinforcements could not be thrown into that fort within the time for his relief rendered necessary by the limited supply of provisions, and with a view of holding possession of the same, with a force of less than 20,000 good and well disciplined men. This opinion was concurred in by all the officers of his command, and their memoranda on the subject were made inclosures of Major ANDERSON'S letter. The whole was immediately laid before Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT, who at once concurred with Major ANDERSON in his opinion. On reflection, however, he took full time, consulting with other officers, both of the Army and Navy, and at the end of four days came reluctantly but decidedly to the same conclusion as before. He also stated, at the same time, that no such sufficient force was then at the control of the Government, or could be raised and brought to the ground within the time when the provisions in the fort would be exhausted. In a purely military point of view, this reduced the duty of the Administration in the case to the mere matter of getting the garrison safely out of the fort. It was believed, however, that to so abandon that position, under the circumstances, would be utterly ruinous; that the necessity under which it was to be done would not be fully understood; that by many it would be construed as a part of a voluntary policy, that at home, it would discourage the friends of the Union, embolden its adversaries, and go far to insure to the latter a recognition abroad; that, in fact, it would be our national destruction consummated. This could not be allowed. Starvation was not yet upon the garrison, and ere it would be reached Fort Pickens might be reinforced. This last would be a clear indication of policy, and would better enable the country to accept the evacuation of Fort Sumpter as a military necessity. An order was at once directed to be sent for the landing of the troops from the steamship *Brooklyn* into Fort Pickens. This order could not go by land, but must take the longer and slower route by sea. The first return news from the order was received just one week before the fall of Sumter. The news itself was that the officer commanding the *Sabine*, to which vessel the troops had been transferred from the *Brooklyn*, acting upon some quasi armistice of the late Administration, and of the existence of which the present Administration, up to the time the order was dispatched, had only too vague and uncertain rumors to fix attention, had refused to land the troops. To now reinforce Fort Pickens before a crisis would be reached at Fort Sumter, was impossible, rendered so by the near exhaustion of provisions in the latter named fort.

In precaution against such a conjuncture, the Government had a few days before commenced preparing an expedition, as well adapted as might be, to relieve Fort Sumter, which expedition was intended to be ultimately used or not, according to circumstances. The strongest anticipated case for using it was now presented, and it was resolved to send it forward as had been intended. In this contingency, it was also resolved to notify the Governor of South Carolina that he might expect an attempt would be made to provision the fort, and that if the attempt should not be resisted there would be no attempt to throw in men, arms or ammunition, without further notice, or in case of an attack upon the fort. This notice was accordingly given, whereupon the fort was attacked and bombarded to its fall, without even awaiting the arrival of the provisioning expedition.

It is thus seen that the assault upon and reduction of Fort Sumter was, in no sense, a matter of self-defence on the part of the assailants. They well knew that the garrison in the fort could, by no possibility, commit aggression upon them; they knew—they were expressly notified—that the giving of bread to the few brave and hungry men of the garrison was all which would on that occasion be attempted, unless themselves by resisting so much should provoke more. They knew that this Government desired to keep the garrison in the fort, not to assail them, but merely to maintain visible possession, and thus to preserve the Union from actual and immediate dissolution, trusting, as hereinbefore stated, to time, discussion and the ballot-box, for final adjustment, and they assailed and reduced the fort for precisely the reverse object, to drive out the visible authority of the Federal Union and thus force it to immediate dissolution. That this was their object, the Executive well understood; and having said to them in the Inaugural Address "you can have no conflict without being yourselves the aggressors," he took pains, not only to keep this declaration good, but also to keep the case so far from ingenious sophistry, so that the world should not misunderstand it. By the affair at Fort Sumter, with its surrounding circumstances, that point was reached. Then and there by the assailants of the Government began the conflict of arms, without a gun in sight or in expectancy to return their fire, save only the few in the Fort sent to that harbor years before, for their own protection, and still ready to give that protection in whatever was lawful. In this act, discarding all else, they have forced upon the country the distinct issue—immediate dissolution or blood, and this issue embraces more than the fate of these United States. It presents to the whole family of man the question whether a Constitutional Republic or Democracy, a Government of the people, by the same people, can or cannot maintain its territorial integrity against its own domestic foes. It presents the question whether discontented individuals, too few in numbers to control the Administration according to the organic law in any case, can always upon the pretences made in this case or any other pretences, or arbitrarily without any pretence, break up their Government, and thus practically put an end to free government upon the earth. It forces us to ask "is there in all Republics this inherent and fatal weakness?" Must a Government of necessity be too strong for the liberties of its own people, or too weak to maintain its own existence?

So viewing the issue, no choice was left but to call out the war power of the Government, and so to resist the force employed for its destruction by force for its preservation. The call was made, and the response of the country was most gratifying, surpassing in unanimity and spirit the most sanguine expectations. Yet none of the States, commonly called Slave States, except Delaware, gave a regiment through the regular State organization. A few regiments have been organized within some others of those States by individual enterprise, and received into the Government service.

Of course the seceded States, so called, and to which Texas had been joined about the time of the inauguration, gave no troops to the cause of the Union. The Border States, so called, were not uniform in their action, some of them being almost for the Union, while in others, as in Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee and Arkansas, the Union sentiment was nearly repressed and silenced. The course taken in Virginia was the most remarkable, perhaps the most important. A Convention, elected by the people of that State, to consider this very question of disrupting the Federal Union, was in session at the Capital of Virginia, when Fort Sumter fell.

To this body the people had chosen a large majority of professed Union-men, almost immediately after the fall of Sumter. Many members of that majority went over to the original disunion minority, and, with them, adopted an ordinance for withdrawing the State from the Union. Whether this change was wrought by their great approval of the assault upon Sumter, and their great resentment at the Government's resistance to that assault, is not definitely known.

Although they submitted the ordinance for ratification to a vote of the people, to be taken in a day, then somewhat more than a month distant, the Convention and the Legislature, which was also in session at the same time and place, with leading men of the State, not members of either, immediately commenced acting as if the State was already out of the Union. They pushed military preparations vigorously forward all over the State.

They seized the United States Armory at Harper's Ferry, and the Navy yard at Gosport, near Norfolk. They received, perhaps invited, into their State large bodies of troops, with their warlike appointments, from the so-called seceded States. They formally entered into a treaty of temporary alliance with the so-called Confederate States, and sent members to their Congress at Montgomery, and finally they permitted the insurrectionary Government to be transferred to their capital at Richmond.

The people of Virginia have thus allowed this giant insurrection to make its nest within her borders, and this Government has no choice left but to deal with it where it finds it, and it has the less to regret as the loyal citizens have in due form claimed its protection. These loyal citizens this Government is bound to recognize and protect as being in Virginia. In the Border States, so called, in fact the middle States, there are those who favor a policy which they call armed neutrality. That is, an arming of these States to prevent the Union forces passing one way, or the

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CELEBRATION OF THE FOURTH.

Great Gathering at the Academy of Music.

ORATION BY HON. EDW. EVERETT.

Rev. Dr. Chapin at the Cooper Institute.

Tammany Society Celebration.

MILITARY PARADE...FIRE-WORKS, &c.

FIRES, ACCIDENTS AND INCIDENTS.

The National Anniversary of American Independence—the eighty-fifth and most momentous of our history—was celebrated yesterday. With what sincerity and heartiness the detailed accounts which we publish elsewhere will testify. To the majority of those who assisted in the various exercises of the occasion it was something more than a mere holiday. The aspect of the day was that of a great National Thanksgiving—of a pious opportunity for recognizing a great political fact, rendered peculiarly impressive by the circumstance that for the moment it has been blindly, madly forgotten by our brothers in a portion of the still smiling land. In the social world there are gatherings of kindred, where amidst congratulations, kindly greetings and jovial good fellowship, there is still a thought for the absent ones. A deep and sincere hope brims the heart that they may be with us next year. So was it yesterday. There was a tacit understanding, a mute regret that some we loved were away; that many who have heretofore shared our triumph were no longer by our side to greet us with the vital grasp of a great national brotherhood. Thoughts like these were in the minds of the people, and gave to the day an earnestness and significance which has never before been demanded or experienced. We live in the midst of the most pathetic history ever vouchsafed to a free people. Quick, electrical, finely strung as are our masses, they are peculiarly susceptible of being overwhelmed with generous emotion. Who can forget the great sob of mingled pride and joy that came from them when the first volunteers passed from our sight to struggle for the glorious traditions of the day which yesterday we celebrated. And when the day itself reached us, there was an effusion of rapture which has only been paralleled in the greatest moments of our national existence.

The war comet, as it is ominously called, had scarcely shot its way into the mists of early morning when the artillery on the Battery, as if guided by its spectral behest, opened their brazen mouths, and announced in tones of thunder the advent of the day. Eighty five years ago, when they spake for the first time, their tones fell upon ears that were shocked, as well as upon those that were gladdened, by their sound. Yesterday they were hailed by a united people—a people without a doubt of the virtue of the fact they intended to commemorate. And, when a little later, the bells of Trinity Church struck up the familiar tunes which—good or bad—speak to our hearts, because they are associated there with all that we hold dear, there was a thrill of delight in the very air, an almost palpable illusion of the Day of Independence, in which the roar of cannon and the simple melodies of home have from the first been strangely blended.

The morning opened with a hazy glory, which being variously interpreted, was said to mean either heat or rain. The latter was the calamity most to be dreaded, for were there not fireworks to be "touched off" at no less than sixteen different places in the City, consuming in the aggregate and for mere jollification, an amount of gunpowder which would make JEFF. DAVIS happy and contented in his mind for at least six months to come? Perhaps it was for the purpose of guarding against an inclement day that our citizens entered upon a most industrious course of combustibles early on the eve of the Fourth. The spluttering of fire crackers and roaring of rockets extended so far into the night, indeed, that a little dilatoriness in awaking to the festivities of the morn—which turned out extremely brilliant and excessively warm—was certainly excusable. Owing to this circumstance, the streets were not very much crowded when the military procession started on its way down town. Punctuality is a characteristic so singular in a parade, that it is well to mention that it only occurs on the Fourth of July. The braves, it is scurrilously stated, desire to have a little time to themselves, and appear at their posts with a celerity which is alike gratifying and surprising to their officers. What the procession lacked in numbers it made up in interest. Under the circumstances by which we are at present surrounded, it could not be expected that there would be a great military show. The men who usually contribute their presence to make it so, are away doing duty in the field, and proving by heroic work and complete willingness that they are not merely soldiers for the street. What few are left to us—and after all we can boast of several regiments, even after the prodigal gift we have made to the Government—presented a splendid appearance. There were the Seventh and the Fifty fifth—two crack companies—and the stalwart Eleventh, and a cavalry troop and companies from various other Regiments. They reached the City Hall by about 9½ o'clock. A novel and at this time touching, feature of the procession, was the various companies of Juvenile Zouaves, all dressed in the most fiery of red costumes, and all stepping out as though their little limbs were endued with seven-leagued boots. These youngsters, in point of fact and numbers, supplied the place of many of their fathers. They will take their place in the field, too, if the occasion should occur.

There was a fair show of National bunting in the principal streets. All the hotels and public buildings had their flags displayed, and the shipping in the harbor looked particularly gay; but from a great many stores where, in the week time, we usually see the flag extended, there was, of course, no sign. To speak the truth, Independence Day is rather fatal to colors that are within reach of fireworks. Boys *will* take a shot at the ensign, notwithstanding its sanctity and their veneration for it, and hence in stores where there is not a guard to look after it, the wiser and invariable plan is to haul it down.

Towards noon the celebration began to assume a fervid character. An astonishing number of calls were made. It seemed like a small New-Year's Day so many well-dressed people were rushing eagerly from one street to another. The reason is easily explained. There are a good many lone ones in the City just now, and it was considered not untimely or unkindly to go to them and speak a few words of good cheer. A woman, do you not see, who has a husband fighting for his country, likes to hear something about Independence Day.

Mr. Everett's lecture at the Academy of Music was the afternoon event which created the greatest amount of excitement. Long before the hour for opening the portals of that establishment had arrived the avenues leading to it were crowded with eager expectants, and when the orator arose to address himself to the theme of his discourse he was greeted with a burst of applause which even to his flattered experience must have been peculiarly gratifying. Mr. Everett's oration was a welcome deviation from the customary harangues of the Fourth. It treated of "The great issues now before the public," and was regarded by all who heard it as a masterly and felicitous effort. A full report will be found in another column.

Rev. Dr. Chapin also addressed his eloquence to a topic of the day, and succeeded in attracting a large attendance to Cooper Institute.

The extreme heat and almost total absence of a cooling breeze rendered the task of the Baseball players a hard one, but notwithstanding thermal disadvantages, several of the clubs made their appearance on the field and inaugurated the season. In other branches of sport, especially boating and yachting, there was a great deal doing. Many excellently devised excursions took our citizens from the dust and noise of the City to pleasant places where healthful breezes could be enjoyed. But when at nightfall the fireworks shot up from every quarter of the City, the ample attendance demonstrated that we had yet a huge population remaining to us. Our flag was not forgotten in the pyrotechnical designs, and its appearance as it blazed in fire, was hailed with tumultuous shouts by the lieges.

The greatest good humor prevailed, and the casualties, as far as we have been able to ascertain, were of a very trifling character.

THE ORATION OF MR. EVERETT.

The Academy of Music was filled to overflowing on Thursday, on the occasion of Hon. Edward Everett's oration on "The Issues of the Day." The orator was escorted to the building by the Veterans of 1812, and received with most uproarious demonstrations of welcome. The veterans were likewise well received. Judge Slosson presided, and the opening prayer was uttered by the venerable Dr. Spring. The stage was quite filled with distinguished guests, the Veterans, and the pupils from the Institution of the Blind. The patriotic songs of the latter elicited unbounded approbation, while the singing of Dr. Holmes' Army Hymn by the entire audience, was most impressive.

THE ORATION.

Mr. Everett commenced as follows:

"When the Congress of the United States, on the 4th of July, 1776, issued the ever-memorable Declaration, they deemed that a decent respect for the opinions of mankind, required a formal statement of the causes, which impelled them to the all-important measure. The eighty-fifth anniversary of the great Declaration finds the loyal People of the Union engaged in a tremendous conflict, to maintain and defend the grand nationality, which was asserted by our Fathers, and to prevent their fair Creation from crumbling into dishonorable Chaos. A great People, gallantly struggling to keep a noble framework of government from falling into wretched fragments, needs no justification at the tribunal of the public opinion of mankind. But while our patriotic fellow-citizens, who have rallied to the defence of the Union, marshaled by the ablest of living chieftains, are risking their lives in the field; while the precious blood of your youthful heroes and ours is poured out together in defence of this precious legacy of constitutional freedom, you will not think it a misappropriation of the hour if I employ it in showing the justice of the cause in which we are engaged, and the fallacy of the arguments employed by the South, in vindication of the war, alike murderous and suicidal, which she is waging against the Constitution and the Union.

After depicting the prosperous state of the country up to the period of the Presidential election, and showing that the secession of South Carolina was an impossibility in law, he continued:

SECESSION IS REVOLUTION.

Whether the present unnatural civil war is waged by the South, in virtue of a supposed Constitutional right to leave the Union at pleasure; or whether it is an exercise of the great and ultimate right of Revolution, the existence of which no one denies, seems to be left in uncertainty by the leaders of the movement. Mr. Jefferson Davis, the President of the new Confederacy, in his inaugural speech, delivered on the 18th of February, declares that it is "an abuse of language" to call it "a revolution." Mr. Vice President Stephens, on the 21st of March, pronounces it "one of the greatest revolutions in the annals of the world."

This assumed right of secession rests upon the doctrine that the Union is a compact between Independent States, from which any one of them may withdraw at pleasure in virtue of its sovereignty. This imaginary right has been the subject of discussion for more than thirty years, having been originally suggested, though not at first much dwelt upon, in connection with the kindred claim of a right, on the part of an individual State, to "nullify" an Act of Congress. It would, of course, be impossible, within the limits of the hour to review these elaborate discussions. I will only remark, on this occasion, that none of the premises from which this remarkable conclusion is drawn, are recognized in the Constitution, and that the right of secession, though called a "reserved" right, is not *expressly* reserved in it. That instrument does not purport to be a "compact," but a Constitution of Government. It appears in its first sentence not to have been entered into by the States, but to have been ordained and established by the people of the United States, for "themselves and their posterity." The States are not named in it; nearly all the characteristic powers of sovereignty are expressly granted to the General Government and expressly prohibited to the States, and so far from reserving a right of secession to the latter, on any ground or under any pretence, it ordains and establishes in terms the Constitution of the United States as the supreme law of the land, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding. [Applause.]

Mr. Everett then at some length showed how ridiculous were the claims to State sovereignty put forth by the South, and how that even "coercion" would be perfectly legal to compel their submission to the General Government. On this point he said:

EVEN COERCION IS CONSTITUTIONAL.

Did any one imagine in 1793, when Gen. Washington called out 15,000 men to suppress the insurrection in the western counties of Pennsylvania, that if the insurgents had happened to have the control of a majority of the Legislature, and thus clothed their rebellion with a pretended form of law, that he would have been obliged to disband his troops, and return himself, baffled and discomfited, to Mount Vernon? If John Brown's raid at Harper's Ferry, instead of being the project of one misguided individual, and a dozen and a half deluded followers, had been the organized movement of the States of Ohio and Pennsylvania, do the seceders hold that the United States would have had no right to protect Virginia, or punish the individuals concerned in her invasion? Do the seceding States really mean, after all, to deny that, if a State law is passed to prevent the rendition of a fugitive slave, the General Government has no right to employ force to effect his surrender?

But, as I have said, even the old Confederation with all its weakness was held by the ablest cotemporary statesman, and that of the State rights school, to possess the power of enforcing its requisitions against a delinquent State. Mr. Jefferson, in a letter to Mr. Adams, of the 11th of July, 1786, on the subject of providing a naval force of 150 guns to chastise the Barbary Powers, urges, as an additional reason for such a step, that it would arm "the Federal head with the safest of all the instruments of coercion over its delinquent members, and prevent it from using what would be less safe," viz., a land force. Writing on the same subject to Mr. Monroe a month later, (Aug. 11, 1786,) he answers the objection of expense thus: "It will be said, 'There is no money in the Treasury.' There never will be money in the Treasury, till the Confederacy shows its teeth. *The States must see the rod, perhaps it must be felt by some of them.* Every rational citizen must wish to see an effective instrument of coercion, and should fear to see it on any other element than the water. A naval force can never endanger our liberties nor occasion bloodshed; a land force would do both." In the following year, and when the Confederation was at its last gasp, Mr. Jefferson was still of the opinion that it possessed the power of coercing the States, and that it was expedient to exercise it. In a letter to Col. Carrington, of the 4th of April, 1787, he says: "It has been so often said as to be generally believed, that Congress have no power by the Confederation to enforce anything, for instance, contributions of money. It was not necessary to give them that power expressly—they have it by the law of nature. *When two parties make a compact, there results to each the power of compelling the other to execute it.* Compulsion was never so easy as in our case, when a single frigate would soon levy on the commerce of a single State the deficiency of its contributions."

Such was Mr. Jefferson's opinion of the powers of Congress under the "old contract of alliance." Will any reasonable man maintain that under a constitution of government there is less power to enforce the Laws?

NOVEL OPPRESSIONS AND TYRANNIES.

Mr. Everett dwelt at great length upon the absurdity of the allegation that the Government has oppressed the South. On this point he said:

An oppressive and tyrannical Government! Let us examine this pretence for a few moments, first in the general and then in the detail of its alleged tyrannies and abuses.

This oppressive and tyrannical Government is the successful solution of a problem, which had tasked the sagacity of mankind from the dawn of civilization, viz: to find a form of polity, by which institutions purely popular could be extended over a vast empire, free alike from despotic centralization and undue preponderance of the local powers. It was necessarily a complex system; a Union at once federal and national. It leaves to the separate States the control of all matters of purely local administration, and confides to the central power the management of Foreign Affairs and of all other concerns, in which the United family have a joint interest. All the organized and delegated powers depend directly or very nearly, so on popular choice. This Government was not imposed upon the people by a foreign conqueror; it is not an inheritance descending from barbarous ages, laden with traditionary abuses, which create a painful ever-recurring necessity of reform; it is not the conceit of heated enthusiasts in the spasms of a revolution. It is the recent and voluntary frame-work of an enlightened age, compacted by wise and good men, with deliberation and care, working upon materials prepared by long Colonial discipline. In framing it they sought to combine the merits and to avoid the defects of former systems of government. The greatest possible liberty of the citizen is the basis; just representation the ruling principle, reconciling with rare ingenuity the federal equality of the States, with the proportionate influence of numbers. Its legislative and executive magistrates are freely chosen at short periods: its judiciary alone holding office by a more permanent, but still sufficiently responsible tenure. No money flows into or out of the Treasury but under the direct sanction of the representatives of the People, on whom also all the great functions of government for peace and war, within the limits already indicated, are devolved. [Applause.] No hereditary titles or privileges; no distinction of ranks, no established church, no courts of high commission are known to the system; not a drop of blood has ever flowed under its authority for a political offence; but this tyrannical and oppressive government has certainly exhibited a more perfect development of equal republican principles, than has ever before existed on any considerable scale. Under its benign influence, the country, every part of the country, has prospered beyond all former example. Its population has increased; its commerce, agriculture, and manufactures have flourished; manners, arts, education, letters, all that dignifies and enobles man, have in a shorter period attained a higher point of cultivation, than has ever before been witnessed in a newly settled region. The consequence has been consideration and influence abroad and marvellous well-being at home. The world has looked with admiration upon the country's progress; we have ourselves contemplated it perhaps with undue self-complacency. Armies without conscription; navies without impressment, and neither army nor navy swelled to an oppressive size; an overflowing treasury without direct taxation or oppressive taxation of any kind; churches without number and with no denominational preferences on the part of the State; schools and colleges accessible to all the people; a free and a cheap Press;—all the great institutions of social life extending their benefits to the mass of the community. Such, no one can deny, is the general character of this oppressive and tyrannical Government. [Applause.]

But perhaps this Government, however wisely planned, however beneficial even in its operation, may have been rendered distasteful, or may have become oppressive in one part of the country and to one portion of the people, in consequence of the control of affairs having been monopolized or unequally shared by another portion. In a Confederacy the people of one section are not well pleased to be even mildly governed by an exclusive domination of the other. In point of fact this is the allegation, the persistent allegation of the South, that from the foundation of the Government it has been wielded by the people of the North for their special, often exclusive, benefit, and to the injury and oppression of the South. Let us see. Out of seventy-two years since the organization of the Government, the Executive chair has for sixty-four years been filled nearly all the time by Southern Presidents, and when that was not the case, by Presidents possessing the confidence of the South. For a still longer period the controling influences of the Legislative and Judicial departments of the Government have centred in the same quarter. Of all the offices in the gift of the Central power in every department, far more than her proportionate share has always been enjoyed by the South. She is at this moment revolting against a Government, not only admitted to be the mildest and most beneficent ever organized this side Utopia, but one of which she has herself from the first, almost monopolized the Administration. [Applause.]

ABSURD EXCUSES FOR THE REBELLION—THE FISHERY BOUNTIES.

Mr. Everett showed how ridiculous was the assertion that South Carolina, or any of the States below the Border States, had suffered seriously from the non-fulfilment of the Fugitive Slave law; and pertinently asked whether, if slaves did escape across the Border States, the latter should not be held equally responsible with the States that ultimately received them or passed them into Canada? On the point of the alleged grievance of the fishing bounties, he said:

All administrations have concurred in the measure. Presidents of all parties—though there has not been much variety of party in that office—have approved the appropriations. If the North had a local interest in these bounties, the South got the principal food of her laboring population so much the cheaper; and she had her common share in the protection which the navy afforded her coasts, and in the glory which it shed on the flag of the country. But since, unfortunately, the deep sea fisheries do not exist in the Gulf of Mexico, nor, as in the "age of Pyrrha," on the top of the Blue Ridge, it has been discovered of late years, that these bounties are a violation of the Constitution; a largess bestowed by the common treasury on one section of the country, and not shared by the other; one of the hundred ways, in a word, in which the rapacious North is fattening upon the oppressed and pillaged South. [Laughter.] You will naturally wish to know the amount of this tyrannical and oppressive bounty. It is stated by a Senator from Alabama, (Mr. Clay,) who has warred against it with perseverance and zeal, and succeeded, in the last Congress, in carrying a bill through the Senate for its repeal, to have amounted, on the average, to an annual sum of $200,000! Such is the portentous grievance which in Georgia stands at the head of the acts of oppression, for which, although repealed in one branch of Congress, the Union is to be broken up and the country to be desolated by war. Switzerland revolted because an Austrian tyrant invaded the sanctity of her firesides, and compelled her fathers to shoot apples from the heads of her sons; the Low Countries revolted against the fires of the Inquisition; our Fathers revolted because they were taxed by a Parliament in which they were not represented; the Cotton States revolt because a paltry subvention is paid to the hardy fishermen who form the nerve and muscle of the American Navy. [Laughter.]

But it is not, we shall be told, the amount of the bounty, but the principle, as our fathers revolted against a three penny tax on tea. But that was because it was laid by a Parliament, in which the Colonies were not represented, and which yet claimed the right to bind them in all cases. The Fishing Bounty is bestowed by a Government which has been from the first controlled by the South. Then how unreasonable to expect or to wish, that, in a country so vast as ours, no public expenditure should be made for the immediate benefit for one part or one interest that cannot be identically repeated in every other. A liberal policy, or rather the necessity of the case, demands, that what the public good, upon the whole, requires, should, under constitutional limitations, be done where it is required, offsetting the local benefit which may accrue from the expenditure made in one place and for one object, with the local benefit from the same source, in some other place for some other object. More money was expended by the United States in removing the Indians from Georgia; eight or ten times as much was expended for the same object in Florida, as has been paid for fishing bounties in seventy years. For the last year, to pay for the expense of the post-office in the Seceding States, and enable our fellow citizens there to enjoy the comforts of a newspaper and letter mail to the same extent as they are enjoyed in the other States, three and a half millions of dollars were paid from the common Treasury. The Post-office bounty paid to the Seceding States exceeded seventeen fold the annual average amount of the fishing bounty paid to the North. In four years that excess would equal the sum total of the amount paid since 1792 in bounties to the deep-sea Fishery!

As to the alleged grievances of the navigation laws and the protection of American shipbuilding, Mr. Everett showed that they were decidedly for the benefit of the whole country alike, and above all the real cause of the growth of our navy, without which the South would be at the mercy of any second or third rate power in the world.

THE TARIFF NO CAUSE FOR SECESSION.

Mr. Everett declined to enter into a general defence of the protective principle, but said:

The manufacturing system as a great Northern interest is the child of the restrictive policy of 1807—1812, and of the war. That policy was pursued against the earnest opposition of the North, and to the temporary prostration of their commerce, navigation and fisheries. Their capital was driven in this way into manufactures, and on the return of peace, the foundations of the protective system were laid in the square yard duty on cotton fabrics, in the support of which Mr. Calhoun advised that the growth of the manufacture would open a new market for the staple of the South, took the lead. As late as 1821, the Legislature of South Carolina unanimously affirmed the Constitutionality of protective duties,—and of all the States of the Union, Louisiana has derived the greatest benefit from this policy; in fact she owes the sugar culture to it, and has for that reason given it her steady support. In all the tariff battles while I was a member of Congress, few votes were surer for the policy than that of Louisiana. If the duty on an article import is considered as added to its price in our market (which, however, is far from being invariably the case,) the sugar duty, of late, has amounted to a tax of five millions of dollars annually paid by the consumer, for the benefit of the Louisiana planter.

KING COTTON A CHILD OF THE TARIFF!

As to its being an unconstitutional policy, it is perfectly well known that the protection of manufactures was a leading and avowed object for the formation of the Constitution. The second law passed by Congress after its formation was a revenue law. Its preamble is as follows: "Whereas, it is necessary for the support of Government, for the discharge of the debts of the United States, and the encouragement and protection of manufactures, that duties be laid on goods, wares and merchandize imported." That act was reported to the House of Representatives by Mr. Madison, who is entitled as much as any one to be called the father of the Constitution. While it was pending before the House, and in the first week of the first session of the first Congress, two memorials were presented, praying for protective duties; and it is a matter of some curiosity to inquire from what part of the country this first call came for that policy now put forward as one of the acts of Northern oppression, which justify the South in flying to arms. The first of these petitions was from Baltimore. It implored the new Government to lay a protecting duty on all articles imported from abroad, which can be manufactured at home; *the second was from the shipwrights of Charleston, South Carolina, praying for such a general regulation of trade and the establishment of such a navigation act as will relieve the particular distresses of the petitioners, in common with those of their fellow shipwrights throughout the Union!* [Laughter and applause.]

But the history of the great Southern staple is most curious and instructive. His Majesty, "King Cotton," on his throne, does not seem to be aware of the influences which surrounded his cradle. The culture of cotton, on any considerable scale, is well-known to be of recent date in America. The household manufacture of cotton was coeval with the settlement of the country. A century before the pianoforte or the harp was seen on this continent, the music of the spinning-wheel was heard at every fireside in town and country. The raw materials were wool, flax and cotton, the last imported from the West Indies. The Colonial system of Great Britain before the Revolution forbade the establishment of any other than household manufactures. Soon after the Revolution, cotton-mills were erected in Rhode Island and Massachusetts, and the infant manufacture was encouraged by State duties on the imported fabric. The raw material was still derived exclusively from the West Indies.

Thus, in the infancy of the cotton manufactures of the North, at the moment when they were deprived of the protection extended to them before the Constitution by State laws, and while they were struggling against English competition under the rapidly improving machinery of Arkwright, which it was highly penal to export to foreign countries, a heavy burden was laid upon them by this protecting duty, to enable the planters of South Carolina and Georgia to explore the tropics, for a variety of cotton seed adapted to their climate. For seven years at least, and probably more, this duty was in every sense of the word a protecting duty. *There was not a pound of cotton spun—no not for candlewicks to light the humble industry of the cottages of the North, which did not pay this tribute to the Southern planter.* [Cheers.] The growth of the native article, as we have seen, had not in 1794 reached a point to be known to Chief Justice Jay as one of actual or probable export. As late as 1796, the manufacturers of Brandywine, in Delaware, petitioned Congress for the repeal of this duty on imported cotton, and the petition was rejected on the report of a committee, consisting of a majority from the Southern States, on the ground that "to repeal the duty on raw cotton imported would be to damp the growth of raw cotton in our own country." Radicle and plumule, root and branch, blossom and boll, the culture of the cotton plant in the United States was in its infancy the foster child of the protective system. [Applause.]

KING COTTON A DEBTOR TO YANKEE INGENUITY.

When, therefore, the pedigree of King Cotton is traced, he is found to be the lineal child of the Tariff; called into being by a specific duty; reared by a tax laid upon the manufacturing industry of the North, to create the culture of the raw material in the South. The Northern manufacturers of America were slightly protected in 1789, because they were too feeble to stand alone. Reared into magnitude under the restrictive system and the war of 1812, they were upheld in 1816 because they were too important to be sacrificed, and because the great staple of the South had a joint interest in their prosperity. King Cotton a one, not in his manhood, not in his adolescence, not in his infancy, but in his very embryo state, was pensioned upon the Treasury—before the seed from which he sprang was cast "in the lowest parts of the earth." In the book of the Tariff "his members were written, which were fashioned in countenance when as yet there were none of them."

But it was not enough to create the culture of cotton at the South, by taxing the manufactures of the North with a duty on the raw material; the extension of that culture, and the prosperity which it has conferred upon the South, are due to the mechanical genius of the North. What says Mr. Justice Johnson, of the Supreme Court of the United States, and a citizen of South Carolina? "With regard to the utility of this discovery," (the cotton-gin of Whitney,) "the Court would deem it a waste of time to dwell long upon this topic. Is there a man who hears us that has not experienced its utility? The whole interior of the Southern States was languishing, and its inhabitants emigrating for want of some object to engage their attention and employ their industry, when the invention of this machine at once opened views to them which set the whole country in active motion. From childhood to age it has presented us a lucrative employment. Individuals who were depressed in poverty and sunk in idleness, have suddenly risen to wealth and respectability. Our debts have been paid off, our capitals increased, and our lands trebled in value. We cannot express the weight of the obligation which the country owes to this invention; the extent of it cannot now be seen." Yes, and when happier days shall return, and the South, awaking from her suicidal delusion, shall remember who it was that sowed her sunny fields with the seeds of those golden crops with which she thinks to rule the world, she will cast a veil of oblivion over the memory of the ambitious men who have goaded her to her present madness, and will rear a monument of her gratitude in the beautiful City of Elms, over the ashes of her greatest benefactor—Eli Whitney.

Mr. Everett quoted at great length from the most eminent writers and statesmen of the South, to show that until quite recently the South was in favor of the ultimate extinction of Slavery, and continued.

NO COMPROMISE.

As to the concessions of the North, Mr. Everett said: The North has compromised until the very word has become almost sickening. [Applause.] With respect to everything substantial in the complaints of the South against the North, Congress and the States have afforded or tendered all reasonable, all possible satisfaction. She complained of the Missouri Compromise, although adopted in conformity with all the traditions of the Government and approved by the most judicious Southern statesmen, and after thirty four years acquiescence on the part of the people, Congress repealed it. She asked for a judicial decision of the territorial question in her favor, and the Supreme Court of the United States, in contravention of the whole current of our legislation, so decided it. She insisted on carrying this decision into effect, and three new Territories, at the very last session of Congress, were organized in conformity to it, as Utah and New-Mexico had been before it was rendered. She demanded a guarantee against amendments of the Constitution adverse to her interests, and it was given by the requisite majority of the two Houses. She required the repeal of the State Laws obstructing the surrender of fugitive slaves, and although she had taken the extreme remedy of revolt into her hands, they were repealed or modified. [Applause.] Nothing satisfied her, because there was an active party in the Cotton-growing States, led by ambitious men determined on disunion, who were resolved not to be satisfied. In one instance alone the South has suffered defeat. The North, for the first time since the formation of the Government, has chosen a President by her unaided electoral vote; and that is the occasion of the present unnatural war. [Cheers.] I did not, as you know, contribute to that result, but I did enlist under the banner of "The Union, the Constitution, and the Enforcement of the Laws." [Cheers for Mr. Everett.] Under that banner I mean to stand, and with it, if it is struck down, I am willing to fall. [Loud applause.] Even for this result the South has no one to blame but herself. Her disunionists would give their votes for no candidate but the one selected by leaders who avowed the purpose of effecting a revolution of the Cotton States, and who brought about a schism in the Democratic Party directly calculated, probably designed, to produce the event which actually took place, with all its dread consequences.

After exposing the injustice of the three fifths Slave representation, Mr. Everett said:

WHY SHOULD WE NOT RECOGNIZE THE SECEDING STATES?

And now let us rise from these disregarded appeals to the truth of history and the wretched sub leties of the secession school of argument, and contemplate the great issue before us, in its solemn practical reality. "Why should we not," it is asked, "admit the claims of the seceding States, acknowledge their independence, and put an end at once to the war?" "Why should we not?" I answer the question by asking another. Why should we? What have we to hope from the pursuit of that course? Peace! But we were at peace before. Why are we not at peace now? The North has not waged the war; it has been forced upon us in self-defence; and if, while they had the Constitution and the laws, the Executive, Congress, and the Courts, all controlled by themselves, the South, dissatisfied with legal protections and constitutional remedies, has grasped the sword, can North and South hope to live in peace when the bonds of Union are broken, and amicable means of adjustment are repudiated? *Peace is the very last thing which secession, if recognized, will give us: it will give us nothing but a hollow truce—time to prepare the means of new outrages. It is in its very nature a perpetual cause of hostility; an eternal, never cancelled letter of marque and reprisal, an everlasting proclamation of Border-war.* How can peace exist, when all the causes of dissension are indefinitely multiplied; when unequal revenue laws shall have led to a gigantic system of smuggling, when a general stampede of slaves shall take place along the border, with no thought of rendition, and all the thousand causes of mutual irritation shall be called into action, as a frontier of 1,500 miles not marked by natural boundaries and not subject to a common jurisdiction or a mediating power? We did believe in peace; fondly, credulously believed, that, cemented by the mild umpirage of the National Union, it might dwell forever beneath the folds of the Star-spangled Banner and the sacred shield of a common Nationality. That was the great *arcanum* of policy; that was the State mystery into which men and angels desired to look; hidden from ages but revealed to us:

Which kings and prophets waited for,
And sought, but never found.

After a thrilling description of the attack on Fort Sumter and the existing civil war, Mr. Everett eloquently set forth the enormous cost of the Territories and the utter impossibility of allowing any foreign Power to occupy any portion of these United States, or in any event to control the outlet to the great Valley of the Mississippi. The following was the peroration:

Louisiana, a fragment of this Colonial Empire, detached from its main portion and first organized as a State, undertakes to secede from the Union, and thinks by so doing that she will be allowed by the Government and people of the United States to revoke this imperial transfer, to disregard this possession and occupation of sixty years, to repeal this law of nature and of God; and she fondly believes that ten millions of the free people of the Union will allow her and her seceding brethren to open and shut the portals of this mighty region at their pleasure. They may do so, and the swarming millions which throng the course of these noble streams and their tributaries, may consent to navigate them by sufferance from Montgomery and Richmond, but if I may repeat the words which I have lately used on another occasion, it will be when the Alleghanies and the Rocky Mountains, which form the eastern and western walls of the imperial Valley, shall sink to the level of the sea, and the Mississippi and the Missouri shall flow back to their fountains.

Such, fellow citizens, as I contemplate them, are the great issues before the country—nothing less, in a word, than whether the work of our noble fathers of the revolutionary and constitutional age shall perish or endure; whether this great experiment in national polity, which binds a family of free republics in one united government—the most hopeful plan for combining the home bred blessings of a small State with the stability and power of great empire—shall be treacherously and shamefully stricken down, in the moment of its most successful operation, or whether it shall be bravely, patriotically, triumphantly maintained. We wage no war of conquest and subjugation; we aim at nothing but to protect our loyal fellow citizens, who against fearful odds, are fighting the battles of the Union in the disaffected States, and to reëstablish, not for ourselves alone, but for our misguided brethren, the mild sway of the Constitution and the Laws. The result cannot be doubted. Twenty millions of Freemen, forgetting their divisions, are rallying as one man in support of the righteous cause,—their willing hearts and their strong hands, their fortunes and their lives, are laid upon the altar of the country. We contend for the great inheritance of constitutional freedom transmitted from our revolutionary fathers. We engage in the struggle forced upon us, with sorrow, as against our misguided brethren, but with high heart and faith, as we war for that Union which our sainted Washington commended to our dearest affection. The sympathy of the civilized world is on our side, and will join us in our prayers to Heaven for the success of our arms. [Applause.]

The address occupied an hour and a half in its delivery, and, though listened to with breathless attention, was repeatedly interrupted by prolonged plaudits. The walls of the Academy never before resounded with more flattering testimonials to an orator, or more enthusiastic patriotism.

CELEBRATION OF THE TAMMANY SOCIETY.

PATRIOTIC ODES, POEMS, ORATION AND MUSIC.

The time-honored celebration of the glorious Fourth by the disciples of St. Tammany, was remembered yesterday by all who worthily bear the name in this City. The occasion was one of more than the usual enthusiasm and significance, and was attended by a large gathering of the members, as well as citizens, without respect to party. The National Guard Band added greatly to the attraction, and enlivened the proceedings.

At one o'clock, P. M., William D. Kennedy, the Grand Sachem, followed by the members of the Order in uniform, entered the Hall, and took seats on the platform. Mr. Kennedy welcomed them all to the present celebration, and referred to the greatly changed condition of the country since the last meeting. He was hopeful, however, as to the entire ability of the Government to rescue the country from its present misfortunes. The motto of Gen. Jackson—"The Union, it must and shall be preserved"—was the sentiment of the City of New-York. [Cheers.]

John Clancy, Esq., read the Declaration of Independence: Hon. Hosea B Perkins recited Drake's Ode to the American Flag; and Henry Morford, Esq., delivered an original historical poem, all of which were applauded. The allusions to Gen. Scott were greeted with rapturous applause.

Hon Hiram Wallbridge was then introduced, and pronounced the oration of the day, which was frequently interrupted by applause.

THE ORATION.

Gen. H. Wallbridge, after a brief introduction, among other things, said:

Gentlemen and friends, where responsibility is undivided, opinions should be advanced with hesitation and received with distrust. Yet have I hesitated not to comply with your request. Knowing that I am to address intelligent and patriotic men, who feel the deepest solicitude in whatever concerns the public welfare, and whose highest aspiration is to transmit in its original vigor, the beneficial system of republican government under which we have derived so many advantages and blessings.

Three quarters of a century had fully demonstrated the capacity of our representative republican government to withstand any foreign assault led by the most formidable Powers. The friends of free institutions had fondly hoped no other experience would be required to demonstrate the strength and durability of a government founded on a clearly defined written constitution and the representative principle. But mysterious are the ways of Providence. It designs each age shall be the guardian of its own freedom. The liberties which our fathers achieved are only to be perpetuated by the watchfulness and intrepidity of their descendants. Eternal vigilance thus becomes the price of popular liberty.

The integrity of the American Union has been ruthlessly assailed by those who should have been the first to protect its honor and its renown.

The title of an American citizen but recently everywhere guaranteed respect, confidence, hospitality and consideration. Wherever language was spoken, in every portion of the habitable globe, we were invincible from all foreign invasion or foreign assault.

Thus secured against all foreign interference, we were rapidly becoming the most commanding political power on the globe, when another and still greater requisition has been made upon the strength and endurance of the National Union as upheld and maintained by the National Constitution.

Can that Constitution and the Government acting under it, resist and overcome domestic rebellion as well as foreign invasion? *That question is now submitted to the final arbitrament of the entire American people.*

Let no man mistake his position, let none waste their energies on a fruitless issue. It is a contest between two opposing systems of political organization, one despotic, arbitrary and tyrannical, in which the military overrides the civil authority, and which seeks to subvert and overthrow the Constitution; the other, acting in obedience to the Constitution and in harmony with the theory of our institutions, where each man stands upon the same political equality of every other loyal citizen. Each power acts with the concentrated energy of its existence.

I thank God, no apprehension need be entertained of the ultimate result. Amid all the violence and storm that impends so fearfully over the noble old Ship of State, she still survives, and will ride out the gale in safety, and continue a lasting exhibition of that rare forecast and wisdom by which our fathers instituted a Republican Government poised on the broad foundation of popular equality and the general intelligence of the people.

We believe the loyal people of the United States, at this crisis, to be the true guardians of that sentiment throughout the world in favor of constitutional, well-regulated liberty. In the infancy of our national existence, Providence called to the high duties of that day confessedly the most extraordinary body of public men, in point of purity of life, profound learning and patriotism, that ever marked the history of any nation in either ancient or modern times. They met and repulsed the unjust pretensions of that empire which had colonized them on this continent, forcing from a reluctant king the acknowledgment, not of the separate independence of each of the thirteen States, with separate territorial limits, but, in the treaty of peace in 1783, the King, in the first article, was compelled to declare that his "Britannic Majesty acknowledges the said United States," naming them, to be free, sovereign and independent States; that he treats with them as such, and for himself, his heirs and successors relinquishes all claims to the Government, proprietory and territorial rights of the same." The second article of that treaty then describes the territorial limits, not of the separate States, but of the United States as a whole or unit, said treaty declaring "all islands within twenty leagues of any part of the shores of the United States," to be included within its limits. Treating the new Republic as an entire nation, the third article of the same treaty "agreed that the people of the United States shall continue unmolested in certain defined rights." This recognition of our political status, as an entire nation, had been preceded by several great public acts. First the act of separation from Great Britain, by which, in 1776, the parties to that instrument, declaring themselves "the Representatives of the United States of America in General Congress assembled." In less than two years thereafter they concluded two treaties with France, one of amity and commerce, the other of alliance. In the articles of Confederation and perpetual Union, adopted on the 9th of July 1778, the title was assumed of the "United States of America."

In October, 1782, as a nation the United States went into treaty with the Netherlands, and at the same time concluded a connection with the United Netherlands establishing the principles in relation to prizes made by vessels-of-war, and commissioned by the "two contracting parties."

The United States, in these great public acts were not treated, in dealing with foreign nations, as thirteen separate and independent States, but as one undivided political organization. Afterwards our Fathers wisely provided a new and complete General Government, with power to act, not upon States, as in the articles of the Confederation, but directly upon the people themselves. This was accomplished as the Constitution expressly declares in terms by the "People of the United States," as that instrument emphatically declares, "in order to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and to our posterity."

The Administration of the first President, Gen. Washington, demonstrated, by its energy, watchfulness and power, the unity of all the States, under the General Government, when our national interests brought us into active relations with the great Powers of Europe, growing out of the war of the French Revolution.

The second Administration of the General Government indicated no departure from the unity and vigor claimed as inherent in the National Government. That apostle of the extreme State rights school, Mr. Jefferson, as President of the United States, took the lead in many of the great measures of national interest, and explored, by his own agents, our vast interior and the great West, to the Pacific Ocean, and acquired the immense extent of territory embraced in the Louisiana cession of 1803, purchased as the real estate of the United States of America, and out of that territory has arisen several States of the Union, now claiming to secede, politically, and to withdraw from territorial proprietary rights, vested and as sacred in the Government of the United States as is the title to the land upon which this edifice is erected, in those, who are its rightful owners.

Gen. Jackson, in 1832, disposed of the unjust and unconstitutional pretensions of South Carolina in her resistance to the National authority; but treason, which had for years germinated there, though subdued, and apparently eradicated, while he lived, nevertheless has been secretly nourished, and only waited for a convenient opportunity for its malign development.

South Carolina, taking the lead, has prostrated within her limits the national authority and Government, and alienated by her pernicious example, and stimulated by her malignant zeal, eleven of the States of this Union have placed themselves in direct conflict with the General Government and arrayed themselves in direct revolt against the national authority.

HISTORY OF OUTRAGES.

On the 28th of December last they seized Fort Moultrie, Castle Pinckney, the Custom-house, post-office, and arsenal at Charleston, all of them indisputably the property of the national Government.

On the 2d of January they seized Forts Pulaski and Jackson and the United States arsenal at Savannah, all of them also the property of the national Government.

On the 4th of January they seized Fort Morgan and the arsenal at Mobile, the property of the national Government.

On the 9th of January they fired into the *Star of the West*, bearing the United States flag, and carrying provisions and reinforcements to a United States fort.

On the 11th of January they seized the United States arsenal, at Baton Rouge, and Forts Pike and Jackson.

On the 12th of January they seized the United States Navy yard at Pensacola and Fort Barancas, and have ever since been preparing to attack Fort Pickens and wrest it from the United States.

On the 31st of January they seized the United States Custom-house at New-Orleans, and the Mint with its treasure.

On the 20th of February they took, by the surrender of the arch-traitor Twiggs, the munitions of war and other public property in Texas.

On the 12th of April they bombarded and captured Fort Sumter.

On the 17th of April Mr. Jefferson Davis invited offers for letters-of-marque, waging war upon private citizens as well as the Government of the United States.

On the 13th of April the rebel Secretary of War publicly proclaimed their intention to attack the National Capital, and boasted that by the 1st of May the rebel flag would float from the Federal Capitol. Yet all they claim is *to be let alone*.

Stimulated by these examples, Union-loving men have been attacked and shot down on their way to the defence of the National Capital; vessels have been seized, National and private; loyal citizens have been driven from their homes, the right of trial by jury denied, and an odious and ferocious despotism instituted, symbolized by the Rattlesnake, the Pelican and the Palmetto flag, where once floated the glorious Stars and Stripes, the emblem of our power and our nationality.

1. The country, in our opinion, should be put upon a war footing for not less than three years, with an enrollment of not less than half a million of men, of which half that number should never leave the field until this odious rebellion is crushed, treason annihilated, and all questions of foreign policy adjusted.

A conflict once begun, partial defeat, or even a recoil, with anything like equal forces, and the possession of any considerable portion of the Southern country, by the insurgents, would demoralize our Government, create disaffection among our loyal people, prostrate public credit and paralyze individual prosperity in every department of life. It would inaugurate a guerrilla system, a sort of feudal conflict, the end of which no sagacity can predict.

The result would be sectional alienation, implacable hatred, and incurable animosities not to be obliterated in a century. A long, wearisome and protracted conflict is not in accordance with the spirit and genius of our people, and is at variance with all their moral and material interests.

Delay, a protracted struggle, or inert action, are equally fatal to success.

2. This formidable array would place the struggle beyond the possibility of doubt, while the moral effect upon the insurgents would be certain and inevitable. This is shown by the prompt and energetic demonstration of the United States Government, first in Maryland and then in Missouri, where defection received an instantaneous check, which would speedily have ripened into treason and secession. Like beneficial results would follow in all the remaining insurgent sections, if visited by an overwhelming force and summary action.

3. It would thus be economy in money, economy in the industry of the country always disturbed by any domestic turmoil, and above all it would save the effusion of blood, and in that respect exalt our policy and be a crowning act of humanity.

4. As a nation, we have asserted the Monroe doctrine: the controling influence of our Republican Government on this continent.

In less than six months from the inception of our domestic troubles, Spain, not even classed as one of the Great Powers, has treated with contempt the principle we have so boldly proclaimed. If this be the beginning of European policy in this period of our domestic afflictions, where is to be the end?

The rapacity of these Powers will soon seek the control of the Gulf of Mexico, an American lake, and with it European predominance in Central America, Mexico and the Carribean Sea.

We have the men, the wealth and the patriotism; have been blessed with an abundant harvest the past year, with the promise of an equal one in the present. At no period of our National existence have we been better prepared to test the power of the Government for its own existence.

Thus far the people in their primary assemblages have been in advance of all their legislators in appreciating the tried and perilous condition of our public affairs.

The voluntary tender in less than sixty days of half a million of citizens who are willing to abandon their homes and enlist on any terms the Government may prescribe to fight the battles of the country, is a spectacle of sublime enthusiasm not equalled in history, and demonstrates how deep and pervading is the cause of Constitutional Government in the popular heart.

By prompt, decided Congressional action, the public voice demands that an overwhelming force be enrolled in defence of the country.

The separate loyal States should be indemnified for any advances already made by payment in securities of the General Government drawing interest, and which should be received in payment of all public dues, and which would thereby aid the business interests of the country.

As this contest is for the generations that are to come after us, we may justly require them to aid in defraying the extraordinary expenses incurred in putting down this rebellion, which shall guarantee to them a Government as perfect as received from the bands of its original founders, while we should act upon that sound commercial maxim of paying as we go all the expenses of the civil list and the interest upon the rebellion debt created, that our public securities may not fall in value in the commercial circles of the world. I believe the patriotism and public spirit of the country is so great that the public credit to the amount of an hundred millions would be gladly taken, without interest, in payment for the first advances made in furnishing our troops, provided the same should be received in payment of all public dues, and enter into the circulating currency of the country. But we must not shrink from a full knowledge of the consequences involved in this contest. More than five hundred millions of dollars will be required before we conclude our extraordinary expenses; but it were better that that amount were quadrupled by the score than that the Government should be overthrown, and the sacred cause of Republican Government stricken from existence.

How far we shall require indemnity from the rebellious States for the great outlay to which we have been subjected, may be left to the final suppression of the rebellion, but it may be fairly assumed that your victorious cohorts who are to become acquainted with the fertility of the soil, the salubrity of the climate, and the inexhaustible agricultural and mineral resources of the region through which they are destined to pass in quelling this rebellion, will, many of them, only return to their former habitations to remove their families to various portions of that region, where treason has raised its hydra head, and where the banner of the Union will again be unfurled.

I have, since the outrage upon our flag at "Sumter," believed the first blow struck in vindication of the National Government should have fallen upon the pestiferous State that incited and finally produced this infamous rebellion. South Carolina alone should first have felt the arresting heavy hand of the National authority, and when treason first raised its malignant head, it should have received its first visible punishment.

Who shall say that the heart of the old Dominion, once active and patriotic, now dormant and enslaved, the melancholy victim of her ungrateful sons, would not again thrill if South Carolina could be subjected to a terrible and condign castigation; but the persistent craft, by which South Carolina could induce her sister States to resist the National authority would have been incomplete, had it not at the same time been equally successful in transferring the scene of the conflict from her own borders to the soil of her reluctant and hesitating ally. Let the latter no longer shrink from the high destination she has already courted. While the order must doubtless soon be given to our loyal troops to advance, that no rebel Congress shall ever assemble in the limits of the once patriotic State which gave birth to the illustrious Jefferson, who drafted the Declaration of our National Independence, and to the still more illustrious Washington, who led the armies through the trials of the Revolution, and who presided over that august assembly who framed the Constitution of the United States. So say you, Mr. Chairman; so say you all, Gentlemen.

The oration was interrupted by frequent applause.

The Grand Sachem called for three cheers for Mr. Wallbridge, which were given. The meeting afterwards passed a vote of thanks to the orator of the day, John Clancy, Esq., Hon. H. B. Perkins and Mr. Morford, each person being requested to furnish a copy of his production to the Society. The Glee Club then sang, with much effect, "The Sword of the Free," by John Mahon. The members and invited guests were then entertained with a handsome collation, called in the parlance of the order, "the grand spring," which one of the reporters insisted meant the *grand spree*. A series of toasts were read, each of which was responded to by prominent members of the order. They embrace patriotic allusions to the Day we Celebrate, the heroes of '76, Washington, the President of the United States, the Constitution, the Press, Woman, our Citizen Soldiery, the City of New-York, the State of New-York, Religious Liberty, the Freedom of the Seas, and the Tammany Society.

CELEBRATION AT COOPER INSTITUTE.

ORATION BY REV. E. H. CHAPIN.

At 3 P. M., the large hall of the Cooper Institute was well filled with ladies and gentlemen, drawn thither by the announcement that the distinguished orator and Divine, Dr. E. H. Chapin, would deliver an oration for the benefit of the "Ladies' Army Relief Association." The hall was appropriately decked with the National colors, and with portraits of Washington, Webster, Scott, Anderson, Perry and others, and the Seventh Regiment Band kindly lent its services for the occasion. On one side of the speaker's desk was planted a brass cannon, with a secession flag lying across its muzzle, and on the other side a stack of muskets belonging to the Seventh Regiment, surmounted with the Star Spangled banner. Ex-Mayor Havemeyer presided on the occasion, and upon the platform were seated a large number of ladies and gentlemen, representing many of the most prominent names in New-York society.

After an overture by the Band, and singing by the Glee Club, the exercises were opened by prayer from Rev. Alfred Cookman. "Our Army and Navy Forever" was then sung by Mr. M. W. Wilson, and encored by the audience. The Declaration of Independence was read by Ethan Allen, Esq., and after another song by the Glee Club, the Chairman introduced Dr. Chapin, the Orator of the Day.

The question had been asked, commenced the orator, whether the materials existed among the resources of mankind for a new epoch, distinct from the epochs of the past? It had been answered that there were no such materials, and if this answer be true, then the events of history were merely a repetition of what had gone before. It might be that events only repeated themselves, but certain it was there had never been such a Fourth of July as to-day, and God grant that there might never be occasion for another. Our national life was in danger, and he would ask their attention for a few moments while he proceeded to consider the "Elements of our National Life," in a threefold aspect; First, its idea; second, its institutions; third, its men. The existence of a nation, like that of an individual, has a purpose, although it might sometimes be difficult to trace it. All nations now existing on the earth, as well those in their youth as those going to decay, and all those which are buried in the past, had a distinct purpose in their existence. How was it with our nation? What was the idea that constituted our national life? Never was a nation founded on such a deliberate declaration of intentions as ours. Our idea and purpose was to found personal liberty, and vindicate the right of the people to govern themselves. The *principle* on which our nation was founded was a *Government of the people by the people.* This was our contribution to the world, and to the welfare of the race. It was this principle that gave a personality to our nation, and in this personality is involved not only the freedom of our own people, but the freedom of the world. This was the issue now before us, and unless we come out of this struggle victorious, Freedom will not stand in the world as it has stood, or now stands. A nation was not an abstraction, it was a personality. The sailor does not see an abstraction, when he beholds the flag of his country floating in foreign lands, or on lonely seas; the soldier does not behold an abstraction when, in the din and smoke of battle, he catches a glimmer of the Star Spangled Banner; the statesman does not talk of an abstraction when he speaks of his country's honor and his country's shame. How keenly, therefore, must we feel any assault upon our nationality, involving, as it does, the liberty of the world.

The speaker then proceeded to speak secondly, of our institutions, chief among which he placed the Constitution of the United States. Our fathers did not merely conceive liberty, they organized it, and that organization is embodied in the Constitution of the United States. Here again rises the great issue now before us; it is national life, or national destruction. What is secession? It is the right to kill the common body, in order that each part may act for itself. A State could not resume what it never had. The *people* established this Union, deliberately, patiently, orderly. Have the people with patience, deliberation and order, destroyed it? But it was said this was a revolution. The right of revolution he would be the last to deny. It was this right that our fathers claimed and defended with their blood; and he thanked God that the action of our fathers in the revolution which achieved our independence, presented the greatest contrast to the present movement to be found in history.

The speaker here dwelt at length upon the absurdity of the doctrine of State sovereignty, and showed from the written opinions of the founders of the Republic, that it was their special intention to guard against the doctrines on which secession is now based, and that the legitimate fruits of these doctrines would be the destruction of all national life, independence, personality, or power. Even if all sympathy between the States were gone, yet our physical condition would always prevent a permanent separation. Even though there was no longer a "union of hearts and a union of hands," still there was a "union of lakes and a union of lands," which must always present an almost insuperable obstacle to a separation of the States.

Common traditions and a common history were the strongest bonds of union among all nations, and these must always bind us strongly together. Nationality could not be dissolved to order, any more than it could be created to order. The common traditions, history, remembrances and songs of a nation cannot secede. The orator then considered, thirdly, the men of a nation, and dwelt at length upon the untold blessings which our free Government had shed upon every man, woman and child in our broad domain. Our nation had amply done its duty to the people, and it was now for the people to do their duty to the nation, and preserve its life against the murderous attacks of the traitors in her midst. This duty the people had shown their willingness to perform. The attack on Fort Sumter had revived the national life of the people, and their majestic rising, as one man, to preserve their nationality and freedom was the grandest spectacle in history.

The eloquent oration, of which the above is but a meager sketch, was received by the audience with continued outbursts of applause, which were continued for several minutes after the orator took his seat.

PARADE OF THE MILITARY.

Owing to the majority of our City militia being off at the war, the display yesterday was of not so imposing an appearance as those of previous years. The regiments paraded turned out with great force, with the exception of the Seventh, which was not more than 500 strong. At 7½ o'clock the line formed on Fourteenth-street. Gen. Hall, with true military punctuality, started at the exact moment mentioned in his order. After marching round Union-square, saluting the statue of Washington as they passed, they proceeded down Broadway to the Park, where they were inspected. One of the most noticeable features in the parade was the marching of several companies of boys belonging to the Public Schools; they marched excellently well, and were frequently applauded along the route. The Madison and Fifth-avenue Zouaves, both of which are composed of boys, also marched in the parade. The following is a list of the regiments that turned out, and by whom they were commanded: Seventh Regiment, Lieut.-Col. Pond; Fifty-fifth, Lieut.-Col. Le Clare; Eleventh, Col Maidhoff; Fourth, Col. Hincken; Third, Col. Postley; First, Lieut.-Col. Devin.

FIRE WORKS.

CITY HALL.

At the close of the afternoon, the promiscuous, restless, roving throng, which had been visible in the Park during the day, began to assume an appearance of stability as they gathered around the City Hall and carefully selected, and pertinaciously maintained, favorable positions from which to witness the grand pyrotechnic display, announced as the entertainment for the evening. As the time wore on arrivals became more frequent, and the open space gradually became peopled with groups of both sexes, until at length the whole area was completely covered with an expectant and eager multitude. With the nearer approach to darkness, came additional spectators, who, joining their predecessors, made the concourse so vast that every inch of standing room was taken, and ingress through the lower gates seemed almost impossible. Every available place that could afford a glimpse at the brilliant exhibition was speedily occupied, not excepting the numerous trees, whose branches, in many instances, sustained such a tremendous pressure, that they were momentarily in danger of giving way and precipitating their living burdens to the ground. Park Row and a portion of Broadway were nearly blocked by the immense crowd, and the windows and roofs of the surrounding buildings showed a dense mass of human faces and forms. In the Park a chain was placed a few yards from the steps leading to the Hall, and inclosed a large area, which was occupied principally by holders of tickets and privileged persons. A guard of police were stationed at intervals round the circle, who succeeded admirably in preserving order and preventing any encroachments from without. A staging was erected a short distance from the Hall, upon which was stationed Shelton's Band of twelve pieces, who discoursed patriotic music from the commencement to the end of the exhibition. The fireworks were manufactured by Messrs. J. G. & I. Edge, of Jersey City, and proved a complete success.

Rockets.

At 8 o'clock precisely, the rapid flight of a rocket announced the opening of the exhibition. This was followed by several others, whose fierce streams of light, brilliant stars, and rich golden rain won the admiration of every beholder. Between the ignition of the prominent pieces, rockets, as well as bombs and mines, were fired in great profusion.

1. *Maltese Cross.*

This was a magnificent piece, commencing with a vertical wheel of Chinese jessamine and Maltese fires, with yellow and crimson rosettes, mutating to a double cross of diamonds and colored lance-work, and terminating in the Maltese cross.

2. *Passion Flower.*

This piece opened with a circle, thirty feet in diameter, exhibiting a dark centre. An explosion took place, and, as if by magic, the whole was transformed into a Passion-Flower.

3. *Star of Independence.*

A splendid piece, opening with a sun of variegated fires, mutating to a star with richly-colored saxons, and terminating with a grand marooned battery.

4. *Scroll Quadrille.*

Commencing with a revolving wheel of jassamine, brilliant and radiant fires, with an opaque centre, it was suddenly filled with revolving scrolls formed of jets of colored flames, displaying each instant a new and pleasing figure.

5. *Kaleidoscope.*

A revolving piece, opening with two wheels in contrary directions, with an opaque centre, which was suddenly filled with globes of colored fires, continually changing to beautiful figures of all colors and shapes.

6. *Liberty and Justice.*

A very commendable piece, which elicited prolonged applause.

7. *Japanese Glory.*

Commencing with a sexagon wheel of Maltese, jessamine and Chinese fires, it mutated to a magnificent halo, richly studded with colored rubies.

8. *Fairies' Frolic.*

A truly excentric piece, and beautiful in the extreme. Commencing with concentric wheels of Maltese and brilliant fires, it formed a circle twenty feet in diameter, the centre of which was filled with revolving scrolls, turning and twisting in all possible manners.

9. *Illuminated Yew Tree.*

A beautiful sun of radiant and white fire, with colored centre, mutated to a yew tree formed of sun fires and ornamented with revolving saxons, which terminated with a *feu de joie*.

10. *Saturn and his Satellites.*

This piece commenced with a brilliant sun of Chinese and Maltese fires and gerbs, which mutated to the title.

11. *Polka Dance and Colored Battery.*

A rich hexagon wheel of great brilliancy, composed of iodine, jessamine and radiant fires, was followed by a grand battery of Roman candles, exhibiting in the centre a Polka dance.

12. *Magic Circle.*

A sexagon wheel of different fires and colored rosettes mutating to a grand circle, studded with jewels, formed the Magic Circle.

13. *Cascade.*

A revolving sun of crimson and gold fires, which changed to a beautiful cascade, representing the water falling over the rocks by means of diamond lancework.

14. *Fountain.*

A variety of different fires, forming an amusing effect.

15. *Star of America.*

A beautiful piece of variegated fires, with constant changes.

16 *Steamship.*

A full rigged steamship, brought out in silver lance-work, bearing the motto, "The Constitution and our Union forever."

17. *Grand Temple of Liberty.*

This new and beautiful piece of pyrotechny commenced with a wheel of filagree lance-work, mutating to a Grand Temple of Liberty, composed of white, red, blue, and gold lance-work, representing three arches, supported by four Egyptian columns, with gold capitols, and beautifully enriched entablature. Over the centre arch, resting on the entablature, was a section of the globe, on which rested the American Eagle, holding in her talons the olive branch, and immediately underneath the motto, "Our Union." Over the four coulmns that supported the whole, were revolving globes and the American ensign. In the centre arch was a colossal figure of **Washington**; in the other arches, the figures of the goddess of Liberty and Justice. Directly under the whole was the motto, in variegated lance work, "The Union Must and Shall be Preserved." On each side of the temple were fountains, representing dolphins spouting water fifty feet in the air, and at each end of the fountains were splendid revolving pieces, representing a flight of birds of paradise—the whole forming a magnificent line piece covering the whole front of the City Hall, and terminating in shooting up of rockets, bombshells, and batteries of colored fire, filling the air for several hundred feet with all the various colors known in pyrotechny.

The exhibition closed with this piece, and the great crowd dispersed in all directions.

Fireworks were also displayed at the Battery, Madison-square, Hamilton-square, Tompkins-square, Liberty square, Mount Morris-square, and at other points throughout the City. The exhibition at these places was not so extensive as that given at the City Hall, but the pieces were well selected and gave entire satisfaction. The flaming rockets, bursting bombs, and golden balls of fire, that filled the air from every direction, gave a charming appearance to the sky, and dazzled the eye with their beauty and splendor. Never was a grand pyrotechnic exhibition more successful, and the assembled thousands who witnessed its magic fires expressed their unbounded admiration and delight.

PATRIOTIC DISPLAY OF FLAGS.

There never has been, probably, within the memory of living citizens, so general a demonstration in the way of flag flying as there was yesterday on the shipping of the harbor, and upon all public and private buildings in the City. At the firing of the sunrise salute, when the Star Spangled Banner was run up on board of the vessels-of-war, and upon the different military posts, the vessels in the harbor, as if by one common impulse, hoisted, first the old flag of the Union to their mastheads, and then brought out their international codes and the flags of all nations, by way of giving additional significance to the display. All the ferry-boats on the East and North Rivers, the arriving steamers, ships at anchor in the stream, and vessels at the wharves, large and small, American and foreign, each vied with the other in seeing which could make the finest display of bunting. The Cunard steamers at Jersey City, as if anxious to fully express the cordial sympathy of their Government with our own, were early dressed out in their gayest holiday costume. The same was true of all the foreign sailing vessels and steamers lying in the East and North Rivers. The ferry boats flitting across the bay with their decks crowded with passengers, and decorated with flags, was a very inspiring spectacle. The excursion steamers, of which there were a large number, were handsomely decorated with bunting.

CELEBRATION BY THE ANDERSON ZOUAVES.

At Camp Lafayette the Anderson Zouaves manifested their patriotism in a spirited but perfectly decorous manner, the good cheer supplied by their liberal colonel being in no way abused by the noble fellows under his command. Mr. **Isaac Isaacks** (who is an honorary member of the staff) was especially active, and supplied a large brass field piece, which was served by a squad of experienced artillerists, principally from Capt. **La Fata's** company, advance guard

The men at the gun sent their noisy compliments across Newark Bay to their opposite neighbors, greeting them in a true Fourth of July fashion, and what with the booming of cannon across the water, the sound of the bugle, the beat of the drums, the shrill notes of the fife, the miniature musketry of crackers and torpedoes, the flags flying and the frequent discharge of pistols and rifles, the camp of the Anderson Zouaves, presented the spectacle of a special Fourth of July on a small scale. In the evening, a national salute was fired from the high bank near the hotel, and a splendid display of fireworks was added to the interesting features of the occasion. Rockets, Roman candles, set pieces, and other pyrotechnical attractions were supplied in profusion, and a speech, full of patriotic fervor and eloquence, from Col. **Riker**, and which was listened to by a large auditory of fair ladies and gallant Zouaves, was the appropriate finale to a day in camp, which every one present will remember as one of the most pleasing occasions of his life.

ACCIDENTS.

Many casualties are reported, mainly among boys, by the careless use of firearms. Fourteen persons, injured in this manner, were received in the New-York Hospital during Wednesday night and Thursday, and about the same number were taken to Bellevue Hospital. Some of the wounded are very much disfigured by the explosion of gunpowder, while at least a dozen were injured so seriously as to make amputation of the fingers or portions of the hands necessary.

A boy named **George Buckey**, aged fourteen years, accidentally shot himself, through the hand, while discharging a pistol in Division-street, near the Bowery.

A woman named **Joanna Kripps** was seriously injured by the discharge of a pistol in the hands of a boy, while passing along Market-street. The contents of the pistol, an iron ramrod, passed through her thigh, producing a dangerous wound. She was taken to the New-York Hospital.

George Hartford was shot by a pistol in the hands of another boy, on the corner of Cherry and Oliver streets. Taken to the New-York Hospital, where a finger was amputated.

Wm. Burke, a boy residing at No. 51 Cherry-street, was shot by a pistol in the thumb of the left hand.

Wm. Wagener, a boy, had his hand severely lacerated by the premature discharge of a pistol at No. 83 Baxter-street. Taken to the New-York Hospital.

Wm. H. Boyle, a boy, had his thumb taken off by the discharge of a pistol, in Lispenard-street.

Thomas Simpson, a boy, received a gunshot in his left shoulder, at No. 105 Mott-street, at the hands of another boy, named **John McDermott**. Taken to the New-York Hospital.

A man named **William Murphy** endeavord to recuperate from the effects of a debauch by taking a snooze on the pier, at the foot of James-street. While lying there asleep, he was accidentally shot in the arm by a boy, but the injury did not disturb his slumbers and he knew nothing of it until morning, when he found blood streaming from the wound. He was placed in the City Hospital.

Thomas Ward, a lad 14 years of age, residing at No. 56 Rutgers street, was dreadfully injured, on Wednesday night, by the bursting of a pistol, which he was discharging in the street, near his residence. After receiving medical attention he was taken home.

Edward Dalton received a pistol shot in the head in Mott-street, near Grand. He was taken home.

Jacob Goodbread had his finger shot in Stanton street; was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

James Pillon, residing at No. 326 East Thirteenth-street, was seriously shot in the knee.

Alonzo Aleno, a boy living at No. 3 Baxter-street, was accidentally shot by a pistol in the hands of another boy, and seriously injured in the arm. Taken to the New-York Hospital.

Michael Hannan, a boy, was shot in the face at the corner of Baxter and Worth streets. Taken to the Hospital.

Henry Wensel, shot in the face at the corner of Thomas and Hudson-streets, and taken to the New-York Hospital.

David Frisco, a man living at No. 43 Elizabeth street, was very seriously injured by the premature discharge of a pistol. He was taken to the New-York Hospital by officer **Welch**.

A boy named **James Hunt**, was badly burned in the face while blowing into a large fire-cracker which he had a moment before ignited and thrown upon the ground. Taken to New-York Hospital.

Patrick Doyle was wounded by a pistol shot, while looking at a crowd on the corner of Chatham and Baxter streets. Taken to New York Hospital.

Cornelius Sullivan, seventeen years of age, was shot in the eye while firing a cannon on the corner of Moore and Front streets. He had his left eye blown out. Taken to New-York Hospital.

Daniel McInerve, a boy living at No. 5 Broad-street, was badly wounded in the hand by the discharge of a pistol he was firing. He was taken to the Hospital.

Mary Smith, a colored woman, was dangerously stabbed by **Charles Smith**, her husband, Thursday morning, at No. 19 Mulberry-street. She was taken to the Hospital, and the ruffian was quickly arrested.

Two brothers, named **James** and **William McLaughlin**, residing at No. 4 Clarkson-street, went on board the steamship *Kangaroo* at Pier No. 44, North River Thursday afternoon, and they were both precipitated into the hold. **William** was injured about the head, and his recovery is doubtful. **James** suffered a fracture of several ribs. Both were taken to the New-York Hospital.

Thomas Frazier, a lad, died at the City Hospital yesterday, in consequence of injuries received on Thursday evening, when a stage ran over him at the corner of Broadway and Walker-street.

Patrick O'Hearn, a watchman employed by the Harlem Railroad Company, was killed on Thursday evening on the track near One hundred and Seventh street. He had gone to sleep on the rails and a train passed over his body.

A boy, 14 years of age, named **Daniel Feeney**, had one of his hands badly injured by the premature discharge of a pistol. He was taken to his home in Third-avenue, near Eighty-first-street, by Officer **Riley**.

Patrick Dunn, a man 99 years of age, fell from the fifth story of No. 578 Second avenue, and was instantly killed.

A boy named **James Brady** was shot in the side and dangerously wounded by a pistol loaded with ball, fired by a youth named **John O'Brien**. **Brady** was taken to Bellevue Hospital, and **O'Brien** was arrested and locked up.

Patrick Gannon, a child, was run over in Second-avenue, corner of Thirty-ninth-street, by car No. 12, and instantly killed. The body was taken to the residence of his parents, in Thirty-ninth street, near First-avenue.

Mrs. **O'Hare**, residing in Carmansville, was thrown from a wagon in Third avenue, and badly injured. Her husband and child, who were also in the wagon, escaped injury.

A boy, named **Leavick**, shot himself in the hand.

Peter Parker was shot in the side by a pistol loaded with ball. Wound serious.

INCIDENTS.

Thomas Bridget, a bar-tender, was arrested by Officer **Herbert**, of the Fifteenth Precinct Police, at 2 o'clock on Thursday morning, for stabbing **Francis Parsons** with a pocket-knife in the breast and left arm. The affray occurred in front of the Eagle Concert Saloon, No. 650 Broadway. **Parsons** was going home with **Jane Nightingale**, one of the waiter girls, who was formerly the wife of **Bridget**, and this was the cause of the dispute. The wound was dressed by Surgeon **Janes**, of the Police, and the injured man was sent to his residence, No. 77 Forsyth-street. **Bridget** was locked up for examination.

Two women got into a dispute in Worth street, on Thursday, and one of them bit off a piece of the other's ear. Dr. **Waterman** dressed the wound, and the police arrested the offender.

Officer **Van Gerichten**, on Wednesday night, rescued a woman who was struggling in the water at the foot of Spring-street. She was named **Mary J. Douglass**, aged forty years, and says she intended to drown herself.

At 10 o'clock Wednesday night, Officer **Robinson** found the body of a boy, about 18 years old, floating in the water at Pier No. 1, North River; supposed to be the remains of **Dennis Reardon**, who has been missing from No. 65 Greenwhich-street, since last Friday.

Officer **Moore** arrested a man named **Charles Mervin** for passing counterfeit $10 bills on the Bank of Commerce, Mass. **Francis Train**, of No. 165 Sixth-avenue, and **Thomas Kerr**, of No. 208 Sixth-avenue, each had one of the bills passed on them by **Mervin**.

A mad dog was killed on Thursday by Officer **Robert W. Thompson**, of the Twenty-third Precinct, but not before he had bitten a young man named **McDonnelly**.

Edward Dalton, a waiter at the St. Nicholas Hotel, was arrested yesterday, charged with stealing $75 in gold from the room of Mr. **A. J. Myer**, a guest of the Hotel. Detective **Roach** searched the prisoner, and found the money on his person. His trunk was also searched, and in it was found a lady's gold magic cased watch valued at $150, and a bank book showing a large balance to his credit. The prisoner was taken before Justice **Kelly** and committed.

Detective **Wilson**, on Wednesday night, arrested three men, named **James Brown**, **David De Course** and **Henry Wilson**, with a carpet bag in their possession, containing a large number of counterfeit halves and quarter dollars. At the time of the arrest they were trying to secrete the bag at the corner of Twenty-sixth-street and Seventh-avenue. The coins are well made, but brighter than the genuine.

Detectives **Bennett** and **McDougal** Thursday arrested, at the Academy of Music, **James Davis**, *alias* **Totty**, a well-known pickpocket, charged with picking the pocket of **John S. Craig**, of the National Insurance Company, at the fire of the Third-avenue Railroad Depôt, some days since, of a wallet, containing $70 in money and a note for $191. The theft was discovered immediately after its commission, but the thief fled, and was not seen until yesterday. Justice **Kelly** locked him up to await an examination.

FIRES.

There was an almost incessant clanging of the fire-bells during the day, and the firemen were constantly in motion. As there had been numerous alarms on Wednesday night, the men had forty-eight hours of very severe duty to perform, and they are now pretty well "fagged out." The total number of alarms was thirty-six, but in two or three cases only were the fires of much moment. Most of them were occasioned by the erratic character of fireworks. Following is a list:

At 9½ P. M. on Wednesday the house No. 181 Franklin-street was set on fire by fire crackers. The flames were quickly extinguished. At 1 A. M. **Mueller's** saloon, corner of Broadway and Walker-street, was fired in a similar way. Damage slight.

At 4 A. M. a package of crackers was thrown upon the awning in front of the building at the southeast corner of Broadway and Canal-street. The awning was destroyed.

On Wednesday afternoon some wood-sheds at No 6 Goerck street took fire from a defective furnace. The loss was inconsiderable.

A fire occurred at 9½ P. M. on Wednesday night at **Wintingham & Williamson's**, No. 2 Washington-street, in consequence of placing a lighted lamp in proximity to a barrel of alcohol. The damage was not great.

At 2 o'clock A. M., an explosion of fireworks occurred in the window of the fancy goods store No. 59 Montgomery-street, and the place was set on fire. The police soon extinguished the flames.

At 1½ o'clock a slight fire occurred in Rivington-street, near the Bowery.

At 12 M., the roof of an outhouse in the rear of No. 812 Broadway, was burned off. A spark from a chimney in Spring-street, caused the fire.

At 3:12 o'clock an alarm came from No. 103 Bayard street. At the same hour a fire occurred in Essex, near Grand-street. The loss was of little moment.

At 4 o'clock some straw took fire at No. 5 Tryon-row, and the bells were rung on that account.

At 4½ o'clock a fire occurred in East Broadway, near Pike-street. Little damage resulted.

At 5 o'clock there was an alarm from the Second District, but nobody could learn whether there was a fire or not.

At 5½ o'clock there was a slight fire in Baxter-street.

At 2½ o'clock there was a slight fire at the dwelling house, No. 12 Eldridge-street. Fireworks fell on the roof.

At the same hour and from a similar cause, the upper part of No. 215 Bowery took fire. The top floors were occupied by Mr. **W. Brown** as a dwelling. His loss is not heavy and it is covered by insurance in the Stuyvesant Company. The lager bier saloon of **Wm. Stemz**, on the first floor, was injured to some extent by water. Insured for $700 in the Manhattan Company. The damage to the building is about $250. Mr. **Wm. Jackson** owns the premises.

There was a fire, also, at 2½ o'clock, at **John A. Junger's** lager bier saloon and boarding-house, No. 13 Christie street. It was caused by fireworks. The damage, which was inconsiderable, is insured in the Lenox Insurance Company.

At 5 o'clock, the dwelling of Mr. **M. Joralemon** was fired by pyrotechnics. The loss was not great.

At 7½ o'clock, there was a slight fire at No 111 West Thirtieth-street.

At 9 o'clock, the alarm came from Ludlow-street, near Broome, and, at 10 o'clock, from No. 30 Grand-street. In neither case was there much damage.

At 11 o'clock, a serious fire occurred at **Dingledein's** lager bier saloon, corner of Fifty-ninth street and Third-avenue.

At 11¼ and 11¾, alarms were given for fires in Thirty first street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, and at No. 108 White-street. The damage was not great.

At 12½ and at 2 o'clock there were slight fires at the corner of Varick and Carmine streets, and in Hester street, near the Bowery.

At 11¾ o'clock P. M., a fire was discovered at No. 1[illegible]8 Franklin-street, the first floor of which was occupied by **Louis Duc**, a dealer in French wines and liquors. His loss was about $200; no insurance. The back room of the first floor was occupied by **Frederick Tamer** as a dwelling; damage about $50. The second floor was occupied by **Lewis Fitzpatrick** as a dwelling. His damage was about $300, no insurance. **Fitzpatrick's** family were compelled to leave in their night clothes, and barely escaped with their lives. The building is owned by **Thatcher T. Paine**, damaged about $510; insured. The fire caught from fire-crackers on the roof.

The Jewish Synagogue at No. 127 Columbia-street, took fire yesterday from fire-works, which fell on the roof. It was damaged about $1,000. Insured in the National Insurance Company for $1,500.

At 11¾ o'clock A. M., a quantity of lumber on a shed in the rear of No. 119½ Greene-street, was discovered on fire. The lumber was consumed, but little damage was done to the premises.

At 12 o'clock M., the roof of house No. 73 Grand-street, occupied by Mrs. **Adams**, caught fire. Extinguished with slight damage.

At 5½ P. M., a shed in the rear of the corner of Prince and Sullivan streets caught fire. Damage trifling.

At 12 o'clock, a bed in house No. 139 Greene-street, accidentally caught fire, Loss about $50.

At about 12 o'clock yesterday, a boy named **Frederick Revier** was severely burned by the explosion of a can of gunpowder in Sullivan-street.

At 7¾ o'clock A. M., a fire happened at No. 36 Cedar-street, in a bookbindery belonging to **Peter Monahan**, resulting in a loss of about $300; insured for $1,050 in the East River Ins. Co. The porter-house on the first floor of No. 38 Cedar-street, occupied by **J. Reinken**, was damaged to a slight extent by water. **Reinken's** stock is insured in the New-Amsterdam.

At 10¼ o'clock P. M., a fire was discovered in the fourth story of **Dien's** hotel, situated on the corner of Fifty ninth-street and Third-avenue. There was a ball there at the time, and the fire had made considerable headway before it was seen. **Dien's** loss was about $2,000; insured for $3,000. Damage to the building about $3,000, said to be insured for $10,000.

About 2 o'clock, A. M., a fire broke out on the fourth floor of No. 65 Christie-street, occupied by **T. Wagner**, cabinet manufacturer. The flames quickly spread, and in a very short time the whole building was on fire, and, together with its contents was destroyed. The first, second, and third floors were used by **DeGraaf & Taylor**, furniture manufacturers, whose loss upon stock is estimated at $1,500; uninsured. Mr. **DeGraaf** owned the building, which was valued at $6,000, and was partially insured as follows: $1,500 in the East River; $1,300 in the State, of Jersey City; and $1,500 in the Eagle Insurance Companies. Mr. **Wagner's** loss upon stock is about $1,500; insured in the Williamsburgh City Insurance Company for $700. The fifth floor was occupied by Mr. **W. Dryer**, also a cabinet manufacturer, whose loss is about $400; insured for $400 in the St Nicholas Insurance Company. The flames extended to No. 87 Bowery, which is also occupied by Messrs **DeGraaff & Taylor**. The damage to the stock amounts to $2,000, and to the building, $500. The building is insured for $6,000—$4,000 in the Rutger's, and $2,000 in the Excelsior. The stock is insured for $30,250, in various companies. The cause of the fire is not known.

A fire occurred in Eighty-sixth-street, near Third-avenue, at 3½ o'clock yesterday afternoon, on the roof of a two-story frame house, occupied by Mr. **Michael Falvey** as a confectionery store and dwelling. Damage trifling. Caused by fire-works.

EXCURSIONS ON THE HUDSON.

THE DAY AT WEST POINT.

There were fourteen steamboat excursions to West Point, on Thursday, the Fourth of July. Starting at seven, eight and nine o'clock, the crowded steamers, gaily decked with patriotic bunting, skimmed swiftly up the river, vieing with each other in speed, cheering crowds, and soul-inspiring music. The Teutonic and Celtic elements of our population were particularly well represented, and for their entertainment, wheezy bands, barrels of lager and tables loaded with doughnuts, krullers and lemonade were provided, so that all things combining to please, there should be nothing less than Elysium on the day.

On one of these boats were we. The sun poured down furious with heat, and the thirsty passengers thronged about the bar, eating and drinking, while gallons of ice-cream disappeared down the open gullets of the women and children. At the moment when the heat was most intense, the band struck up a lively polka, and some fifteen or twenty red-faced couples hastily entered upon the tripping of their fantastic but not light toes. It was a singular sight. On the burning deck of a steamboat, beneath the fiery rays of a noon-day sun, to the music of a scraping fiddle, an unstrung drum and a villainous *cornet à piston*, rushed furiously forty immortal beings, three steps forward, three steps backwards, whirl about, turn about and do it again—while in gaping crowds two or three hundred of their fellow passengers formed a ring of flesh and blood, through which no refreshing breeze or invigorating air might penetrate. The dance over, tired, out of breath, and panting with heat, all adjourned to the convenient bar, and drank copiously of lemonade, occasionally varying the refreshment by the suck of an orange or a saucer of ice-cream.

After the polka came a quadrille, then a waltz, and then the Lancers. No one gave out—all were happy. Old men and old women, young men and young women, boys and girls and babies—everybody seemed perfectly delighted, and with no perceptible damage to their physical organizations the gymnastic exercises of one and all were with vigor kept up, until at half past one o'clock they reached West Point.

The regulations at the Point forbid transient steamboats to land passengers there, and in consequence the fourteen steamers, with their two thousand passengers were stopped at Cozzens', from which place on foot, in 'bus, coach hack, or what not, through the thick hot dust, and under the partially slanting heat-[illegible] of the sun they made their way towards the encampment. Many gave out ere half the distance was accomplished, and extemporized picnics by the wayside, on the rocks, under an occasional shade-tree, or in the open meadow Games of ball, of leap-frog and of hide-and-seek seemed to be favorites with them, and the gusto with which the elders shared the pleasures of their young folk was not the least noticeable and commendable feature of the day.

AT THE ENCAMPMENT

the Fourth was spent in a highly national manner. Thundering salutes were fired from cannon and musket, full dress (and hot) was the order of the day, and a grand dress parade, for the benefit of the ladies, was most creditable to the boys. At the Chapel one of the cadets delivered an oration on the times, which was much better than the average of similar compositions on similar occasions. The Declaration of Independence was read, and the national airs played and replayed to the delight of all who heard. The hotel was crowded, packed and jammed by people, who came from the North and the city, to get rid of the crowd, and enjoy the quiet. The crowd they found redoubled, and the noise one from which no earthly power could free them. So they made the best of it, and drank lemonade.

A stroll through the encampment of the Cadets revealed scores of bronzed and skin-tanned youths lying on the flooring of tents. Some were in dress, but the majority were decidedly in undress, lying heads and points indiscriminately mixed. Some were reading, others sleeping, writing, talking or playing pranks. Not a head was visible that could boast of a hair an eighth of an inch in length, and not a face peered at us from underneath the canvas that was not as black as that of a first-class Moor. "**Bill**," said the half-asleep occupant of one tent to a friend in a tent beyond, "when you want to bring me some of that lemonade, I hope you'll say so;" and as we passed they drank from a tin pail, "Long life to the **Press**."

The boats started homewards about 3½ o'clock. The heat had gone, and sultriness had taken its place. Men were full of lemonade, or something stronger, and were disposed to be sleepy and cross; women had become mussy, tired, very red-faced and somewhat petulant, and the dear little children, who were hungry, and sleepy, and didn't know what to do, hung about the cross father and mussy mother, crying for home, while the father grumbled and the mother scolded. We anticipated a hard and soul-trying return, when suddenly the cornet tooted, the fiddle squeaked, and the drum attempted to roll. Instantly the men awoke, the women smoothed their hair, and the children danced with anticipatory delight. Again the ring was formed, partners were chosen, a polka was played, and in the red hot pleasures of the dance all weariness, sleepiness and discomfort were forgotten.

With but occasional intermissions, for libations and change of dance and partner, they ceased not until the steamer was safely moored, when, with smiling faces, disarranged wardrobe, and contented spirits, the men and women cheerfully gave up their tickets, left the boat, and went home, with their children tagging behind them. To them the day had been pleasant and the excursion delightful. To us, who were lookers-on, it was decidedly a hot and weary bore. "All cannot eat nests," say the Chinese, "*chacun a son gout*," say the French; but you don't catch us on another excursion, say we.

INDEPENDENCE DAY IN BROOKLYN.

The authorities having neglected to give any special head to the celebration of the Anniversary of our National Independence, there was no organized observance of the day, but the people seemed to have determined, nevertheless not to let this fact cool their ardor, and the private demonstrations of patriotism were fully equal to any previous occasion of the kind. The day was ushered in by the ringing of all the bells in the city, and the firing of National salutes, both in the Eastern and Western District, and the same tokens of rejoicing were repeated at midday and sunset. At 7 o'clock the Seventieth Regiment, Col. **Samuel Graham**, paraded through some of the principal streets with full ranks, and after passing in review in City Hall Square, were dismissed for the day. The Juvenile Zouaves, Col. S. J. **Quimby**—six companies—formed at the rear of Carroll Park, at 9 o'clock A. M., and marched about the City. Their gay uniform and good discipline attracted very general attention.

In the Eastern District there was an oration delivered in Rev Dr. **Porter's** Church, on the Fourth, by the Hon. **George H. Fisher**, which was pronounced by all an able production, and one peculiarly suitable to the occasion. In the evening there was a fine display of fire-works at Fort Greene, got up by ex-Alderman **O'Rourke**, which were witnessed by a large concourse of people. There was also a display of fire works on Graham-avenue, in the Eastern District.

Some of the private displays of fireworks were almost equal to those furnished by the city, and every citizen seemed to be determined to make as much of a patriotic display as possible. There was a flag raising at the Fourth Central Congregational Church, and at several other public and private places in the city. Everywhere the stars and stripes were flying to the breeze, and the city generally presented a holiday appearance.

It is a matter of congratulation that no very serious accident occurred.

THE FOURTH IN JERSEY CITY.

The National Anniversary was observed in Jersey City, yesterday, more generally and with much more enthusiasm than for many years. Notwithstanding that the streets were filled all day and evening with pleasure-seekers and persons brimfull of patriotism, there was no serious breach of the peace, and, as far as could be ascertained, there was no accident worthy of note. About a dozen persons, who were overpowered by the heat and the effects of a too-free indulgence in stimulants, were taken care of for the night at the Police Station. The day was ushered in by a salute of thirty-four guns, fired at sunrise, at the foot of Warren-street, by the Hudson County Artillery. A national salute was fired at noon, and at sunset thirteen guns were fired.

At 10 o'clock, A. M., the police force turned out in their new uniform, blue coats and blue pants, and were highly complimented by the Mayor and Police Committee, by whom they were reviewed.

The Jersey City Band, of Hope, celebrated the day in an appropriate manner at their head-quarters, No. 69 Grand-street.

At 3 P. M., Metropolitan Hall was densely crowded to listen to an eloquent oration by **Isaac W. Scudder**, Esq. The Declaration of Independence was read by Mr. **William L. Dickinson**, and patriotic odes were sung under the direction of **William Jones**.

In the evening, an immense throng of people were gathered at Van Vorst-square to witness the fireworks by Messrs. **Edge**, which was one of the finest display ever made in Jersey City. The following comprises a list of the principal pieces: Globe, Peruvian Cross; Polka Dance and Colored Battery; Illuminated Yew Tree; Scroll Quadrille; Maltese Cross; Star of America; Saturn and his Satelites; Kaleidescope Japanese Glory, Tama Peruvian; Shield of our Union; and closing with a Premium, under which **Washington** stood as military chieftain, with date of birth beneath, and on the base were the words "Union Forever." In the rear was a grand mosaic battery discharging rockets of colored fire. There was a very general display of fireworks by the citizens, and the entire city was in a continual blaze of fire which was kept up until a late hour, and not until 2 o'clock in the morning did the city resume its usual quietness.

The Fourth in Hoboken.—There was no public celebration in Hoboken, but in other respects the day was very generally observed. Many thousand people crossed over from New-York to spend a few hours away from the noise and bustle of the City, and the Elysian Fields and other places of public resort were thronged all day with an orderly class of people. There were no breaches of the peace worthy of note, and not a single arrest was made.

THE FOURTH IN FLUSHING.

The day was appropriately celebrated in Flushing, under the auspices of a Committee of public-spirited citizens. The Sabbath-schools of all the churches, including the Catholic, the fire engine companies, with their machinery beautifully decorated; a portion of the military, under Gen. **Hamilton**, who was Grand Marshal of the day, and citizens and strangers joined in the procession, which marched through the town to **Parson's** grove, where an eloquent oration was pronounced by **Theodore Tilton**. **John W. Lawrence**, Esq., as President of the day, occupied the Chair during a portion of the ceremonies, but abruptly vacated it towards the close, on account of an unpleasant feeling. Hon. **Luther C. Carter** then took the Chair, and did the honors during the remainder of the ceremonies. The exercises were concluded by a handsome display of fireworks in the evening.

Some citizens, on their private account, wound up the day by burning **Jeff. Davis** in effigy.

THE CELEBRATION AT MAMARONECK.

Among the enthusiastic celebrations of the present Fourth of July, that at Mamaroneck is worthy of especial notice. The Methodist Church in which the exercises took place, was well filled with a patriotic audience. After a prayer by Rev. **W. F. Watkins**, and the reading of the Declaration of Independence by Rev. **Charles Fletcher**, the Hon. **Alexander W. Bradford**, the orator of the day, delivered a fine and an impressive address. He was particular happy in contrasting the present war with the war of Independence, in showing that while we fight for the same principles as our fathers, we do so under far happier auspices. The war he thought the instrument of future good. The audience were evidently opposed to all compromise, and responded with unanimous applause when the speaker urged the necessity of prosecuting the war with energy, and in no spirit of compromise.

THE FOURTH AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

MILITARY PARADE—THE REGIMENTS IN LINE—TRIFLING DISTURBANCE.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Washington, Thursday, July 4, 1861.

To-day is a grand gala day at the Capital. At an early hour this morning the streets were alive with regiments of troops, preparing for the grand military demonstration which has just taken place. Among the various regiments which have passed down Pennsylvania-avenue, the New-York Twelfth and Seventy-first and the famed Garibaldians appeared to splendid advantage. At noon, the *cortège* moved from the White House *en route* for the Capitol. Twenty-nine New-York regiments were reviewed this morning by the President at the White House, after which they returned to their quarters.

Great rejoicing is taking place over the receipt of the news from Gen. **Patterson**, who has hemmed in 10,000 Confederate troops. Signals are now being received at the Navy-yard from Columbian College in Virginia, some ten or twelve miles distant, and it is thought that some movements are being made in the direction of Fairfax Court House.

At 8 o'clock this morning all the New-York regiments paid a marching salute to the President of the United States and Gen. **Scott**. The troops on parade numbered the Eighth, Twelfth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twenty-first, Twenty second, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth, Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Thirty-seventh, Thirty-eighth, Garibaldi Guard Volunteers, and the Fifth, Twelfth, Seventy-first, and Seventy-ninth, N. Y. S. M., under command of their respective Generals. The Twenty-fifth N. Y. State Volunteers appeared in the white Havelock, and made a fine appearance. At 10 o'clock the Union flag, presented by the Union Defence Committee of New-York was raised in Lafayette-square, the Seventy-first, N. Y. S. M., Col. **Martin**, acting as guard of honor on the occasion.

The Eleventh (**Oswego**) N. Y. Regiment arrived yesterday, numbering 781 men, under Col. **Sullivan**, and marched into quarters on the north side of the city. They are a fine body of men, and will no doubt make their mark. The N. Y. Twelfth had a dress parade at their encampment last night, after which they passed in review before Gen. **Dix** and staff. About 5,000 persons were present. Under Col. **Butterfield** they are gaining great popularity, both as gentlemen and as soldiers. The Seventh Regiment must look to their laurels. Gen. **Scott** highly compliments the Twelfth on their soldierly appearance. The First Brigade of New-Jersey troops were reviewed by Gens. **Scott** and **Dix**, at 4½ o'clock yesterday afternoon, making a fine appearance.

Several arrests were made here yesterday of parties concerned in the Baltimore riot of the 19th of April, through the vigilance of one of the employees of the Treasury Department.

The New-York Twelfth Regiment have a grand jolification at their quarters this afternoon, and Col. **Burnside's** (Rhode Island) Regiment, give an amusing display of acrobatic performances. In coming down the avenue this morning their march was a perfect ovation, the road for some distance being literally strewn with flowers.

Several regiments of troops have marched into Virginia this morning, for reasons best known to the Government. A private messenger has just arrived from Virginia, and is now at the War Department, it is said, with startling intelligence.

The people are going in crowds to the Capitol, and the President and Heads of Departments and Diplomatic officers have just passed up the avenue. The streets are as crowded as they usually are in the winter season, and owing to the presence of the troops the hotels and boarding houses are densely crowded.

The stores are generally closed, and business over for the day. No doubt but with the efficient police force present, no disturbances of any kind will have to be chronicled.

W. B. R.

THE BOSTON REGATTA.

The annual Fourth of July regatta took place on Charles River, at Boston, on Thursday, and drew together a large concourse of spectators, among whom was a large sprinkling of oarsmen and other lovers of the sport, from New-York, Poughkeepsie and Newburgh. Prizes to the amount of $680 were offered by the city to be contended for in four races, viz.: single sculls, two prizes, $75 and $30; double sculls, $100 and $50; four-oared boats, $125 and $50; six-oared boats, $175 and $75.

The regatta commenced at 9 o'clock. The first race was two miles, for which there were seven entries, including the champion, **Joshua Ward**, **Doyle**, **Hancon** and **Decker**. A fine start was effected, **Hancon** leading till near the stake-boat. After a close race, **Ward** came in first, followed by **Doyle** and **Hancon**. Time—Ward, 13:53; Doyle, 13:56.

The next race was for double-sculls, same distance, for which there were five entries—the *L'Birondelle*, rowed by a Boston crew; the *Joshua Ward*, manned by **Ward**, the champion, and **Shaw**; the *Edith*, *America* and *J. Boncon*. The first prize, after a spirited race, was won by the Bostonians, much to the surprise of the New-Yorkers, and the second by the Newburgh crew, in the *Joshua Ward*.

Six boats entered and contended in the four-oared race, distance three miles—the *Stranger*, with the well-known Poughkeepsie crew; the *George I. Brown*, of New-York, and the *Fearless*, *Quickstep*, *Hickory* and *Volunteer*, Boston boats. The first two had it all their own way, and took the money, the *Stranger* beating the *Brown* by nine seconds. Time—*Stranger*, 20:07; *Brown*, 20:16; *Quickstep*, 20:43½.

The *Amphitrite* and *Fort Hill Boy*, with Boston crews, and the *McKay*, of New-York, manned by the four who rowed the last race in the *Stranger*, and two from Boston, were the only entries in the six-oared race—distance, three miles. This was very closely contested, and would have been won by the Poughkeepsie boys if they had not pulled in the previous race. The *Amphitrite* came in first, followed by the *Fort Hill Boy* and the *McKay*. Time—19.25, 20.19, 21.15.

The day was excessively hot, scarcely a breath of air stirring. There was very little betting, the Bostonians not wishing to back their men to any extent.

Obituary.

THE DEATH OF SIG. ALESSANDRO AMODIO, THE CELEBRATED BARITONE.

The musical world in the United States has never, perhaps, sustained a greater loss than that occasioned by the death of the celebrated baritone, whose sudden and premature decease, while on his voyage from Venezuela to Philadelphia, has lately been announced to us. He will be much regretted as well by the frequenters of the opera, with whom he was an universal favorite, as by an extensive circle of private friends, to whom he was endeared by his amiable qualities.

Naturally endued with a voice of rare power and compass, he combined singular talent in the delineation of the varied and multifarious *rôles* which he supported during his career. His brilliant successes as the *Conte de Luna*, in "Trovatore;" *Massetto*, in "Don Giovanni;" *Pietro*, in "Massaniello;" *Germont*, in "Traviata;" *Antonio*, in "Linda de Chamounix;" *Don Basilio*, in "Barbiere," show the varied nature of his acquirements. In the "Magic Flute," in "Lucrezia Borgia," and in many other operas, his voice, his form and acting, will long be remembered by the public in the principal cities of the Union.

Sig. **Alessandro** was born of a good family, at Naples, in 1831, where his father has been for many years, and still continues to be, the chief director of the *Giornali Officiali di Napoli*. In early life he displayed a marked inclination for the profession in which he afterwards acquired so much celebrity. As a mere boy, he was one of the best amateur performers on the flute in Naples. Following the bent of his inclination, young **Amodio** studied under the instruction of the celebrated **Giossa** and **Bisaccia**, and soon gave promise of future excellence in the musical profession. At the age of twenty-one he performed with great *éclat* as an amateur, at the theatre of San Carlo, at Naples. He shortly afterwards entered into a regular engagement at Florence, where, supported by Mesdames **Barylis**, **Manno** and Sig. **Giuglini**, (who has since become so celebrated in Europe,) he made a highly successful *début*. For four consecutive seasons he performed with great *éclat* at Florence, Milan, Leghorn and Lucca.

In 1856, Sig. **Amodio** was engaged by **Strakosch** to perform in the United States, and he arrived at New-York in March of that year. He made a triumphant *début as Conte de Luna*, in "Trovatore," being supported by Mesdames **Steffanone**, **Vestvali** and Sig. **Brignoli**. The opera was at that time under the management of Mr. **Phalen**.

From this time Signor **Amodio** became the favorite of the American public, and while under engagement with **Maretzek**, **Ullman** and **Strakosch**, he performed with unvarying success in the principal cities of the Union and in Cuba, for a period extending over four years. In the Island of Cuba, which he visited three times, he was most popular, and his talents were highly appreciated.

In October last year he proceeded, under an engagement with **Servadio**, to Havana, where he amply sustained the reputation he had formerly gained. From Cuba he went to Caraccas, and performed for a short period at that city, but his health failing, he embarked on board the *Maxwell*, bound to Philadelphia, with the intention of returning to the United States. It was not, however, destined that he should revisit the scene of his former triumphs, and sinking under his ailments, he expired on the 22d ultimo and was buried at sea.

Though Signor **Amodio** died far from his native country, it is satisfactory to learn that he did not lack consolation and attention in his last moments, his younger brother and a faithful domestic having accompanied him on the voyage.

Those who have had the privilege of being acquainted with Signor **Amodio** in private life, will appreciate the deep feeling of regret which was experienced by his friends on receiving the melancholy tidings of his decease. The public will not fail to remember how promptly and generously he was in the habit of making his talents available when called upon to perform in aid of charitable institutions. In these times of war and trouble, when so many conspicuous personages are being daily taken from among us, there are few, we think, more generally lamented than the subject of our short memoir.

For some years past Signor **Amodio** had resided at Rossville, Staten Island, with his wife, a Philadelphia lady, to whom he was married at an early period of his sojourn among us.

His father, as we mentioned above, is at present the chief director of *Giornali Officiali*, at Naples, where he is much respected on account of his enlightened views on politics and liberal principles.

Besides his brother, Signor **Francisco Amodio**, who is at present staying in the neighborhood of New-York, and who, it will be remembered, made his *début* as *Germont* in "Traviata," at Niblo's Garden. Signor **Alessandro Amodio** leaves at Naples four brothers and two sisters to mourn his untimely end.

We understand that a service in memory of the deceased will take place shortly at the Catholic Church of St. Stephen, Twenty eighth street, of which, however, the public will be further notified. It is proposed by his friends to erect a monument to his memory in Greenwood Cemetery.

Prince Alfred's Tour in the Canadas.—On Saturday, Prince **Alfred** drove quietly through the town, making purchases at several shops; and the people seeing him thus occupied with business, forebore to mob or interrupt him, though eagerly curious crowds gathered here and there to see him. At 4 o'clock P. M., his Royal Highness left town. Accompanied by his governor, Major **Cowell**, he was driven to the railway-station, at Point St Charles, in Gen. **William's** carriage, the General and staff and heads of military departments being in attendance. Mr. **Elliott**, Secretary, and Mr. **Bailey**, Assistant Superintendent, were in attendance on behalf of the Railway Company, were presented to his Royal Highness, and attended him to the carriage. A large crowd of citizens also filled the platform, and saluted his Royal Highness with loud cheers, which he gracefully acknowledged. The Prince pronounced himself much pleased with his tour through Canada; and we are sure he carries with him the kindest wishes of the people of this great dependency of the empire for his future happiness.—*Montreal Gazette, July 1.*

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

	Leaves	For	
Parana	Galway	New-York	June 18
John Bell	Glasgow	Quebec	June 22
Arago	Southampton	New-York	June 26
Edinburgh	Liverpool	New-York	June 26
Canada	Liverpool	Boston	June 29
Anglia	Galway	Boston	July 6
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	July 3
New-York	Southampton	New-York	July 10
Prince Albert	Galway	Boston	July 16
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	July 17
Fulton	Southampton	New-York	July 24
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	July 31
Malacca	Liverpool	New-Orleans	Aug. 7
Rangoon	Liverpool	New-Orleans	Sept. 4

FROM AMERICA.

Bremen	New-York	Southampton	July 6
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	July 6
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	July 10
Hammonia	New-York	Southampton	July 13
Etna	New York	Liverpool	July 13
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	July 17
Canada	Boston	Liverpool	July 24
Arago	New-York	Southampton	July 24
Saxonia	New-York	Southampton	July 27
Teutonia	New-York	Southampton	Aug. 10

Departure of Ocean Mails.

The Mails for Europe, by the steamships *Bremen* and *Kangaroo* close at the Post-office, on Saturday, at 10½ A. M.

Mails close at the Post-office.

Overland Mail leaves St. Louis City every Monday and Thursday at 8 A. M. (Letters for California, if intended for the Overland Route, should be marked "Overland.")

North Mails close at............5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at............5 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Western Mails, (via Erie Railroad) 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at....5 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
On Sunday, all mails close at 1:30 P. M.

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PUBLIC MEETINGS.

NOTICE.—A QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE Marine Society of New-York, will be held on MONDAY EVENING, July 8, at 6 P. M., at the United States Hotel, corner of Fulton and Water sts.

JOSEPH TINKHAM, Sec'y.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 6, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SISTERS.

WINTER GARDEN—SUSPENSE—CARNIVAL ON SKATES—PANORAMA OF THE HUDSON—TABLEAUX.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—THE PATRIOT'S DREAM—CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, No. 659 Broadway—GEO. CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

INSTITUTE OF FINE ARTS, No. 625 Broadway—ROTHERMEL'S "PICTURE FOR THE TIMES," AND MUSICAL SOIREE.

GOUPIL'S, No. 772 Broadway—Church's Painting "THE NORTH"—for the benefit of the Patriotic Fund

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Congress assembled in special session on Thursday, and immediately proceeded to the business of organization. The Senate was called to order by Vice-President HAMLIN at noon, and the newly elected Senators from Kansas, Illinois and California appeared, and took the customary oath. There were forty-three members present. The Senate did no business on the first day, but Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, gave notice of his intention to introduce various bills rendered necessary by the condition of the country, a list of which may be found in our report of the proceedings. Yesterday, GEORGE T. BROWN, was elected Sergeant-at-Arms on the first ballot. Mr. CHANDLER, of Michigan, gave notice that he should introduce a bill to confiscate the property of leading rebels in the South, the proceeds to be applied to the indemnification of Union men who may have suffered losses on account of the acts of such rebels. Notice having been received of the organization of the House, a committee was appointed to wait on the President, and notify him of the readiness of Congress to proceed to business, and a short recess was taken. On reassembling, the President's Message was received and read. We publish this important document in full elsewhere. In the House on Thursday, almost the first business after the roll had been called was the election of Speaker. But one ballot was had—the contest being between Messrs. GROW, of Pennsylvania, and BLAIR, of Missouri. Mr. COLFAX would not suffer his name to be used, and so announced to his friends. When the vote was taken it was found there was no choice, when Mr. BLAIR withdrew, and his vote was transfered to Mr. GROW—thus electing that gentleman. Mr. GROW, on taking the Chair, made an earnest and telling address of thanks. The members were then sworn in by delegations. Some objection was made to the Virginia delegation by Mr. BURNETT, of Kentucky, but the objection was overcome. Some other trifling delay was occasioned by cases of contested election, when the House proceeded to the choice of Clerk, and the first ballot resulted in the election of Mr. ETHERIDGE, of Tennessee. Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill to repeal the Tariff act of 1861, and substitute that of 1858 with revisions. Yesterday Ex-Congressman BALL was chosen Sergeant-at-Arms; IRA GOODENOW, of New-York, Doorkeeper, and Rev. Mr. STOCKTON, Chaplain. The President's Message was received and read, portions of it being greeted with applause from the floor and galleries. Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, gave notice of a bill to repeal all laws creating ports of entry in the rebellious States, and a bill providing for the holding of a United States Court in Wheeling. The House soon afterwards adjourned.

Of the important documents accompanying the President's, the two of most immediate interest—the reports of the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Treasury—are given elsewhere. The latter, it will be seen, anticipates that it will be necessary to provide for raising $320,000,000, and he suggests that $80,000,000 of this sum should be raised by direct taxation, and the remaining $240,000,000 by loans.

Contrary to the expectation entertained by many, the National Anniversary was signalized by no advance of our troops on the Virginia side of the Potomac, in the vicinity of the Capital. Neither was any forward movement made yesterday, but signs were not wanting that such movement will not be much longer delayed. The West Point Battery, under command of Capt. GRIFFIN, passed over the Long Bridge early yesterday morning, and the Garibaldi Guard went over at noon. Several other regiments of volunteers are under orders to be ready. From Matthias Point, too, we may expect soon to hear of another action. Two steamers left the Washington Navy-yard on Wednesday evening, having on board the Minnesota Regiment, with all the necessary tools for throwing up earthworks, and it is believed to be the intention to dislodge any rebel force which may be at the Point, and to hold it permanently. It is important that this should be done, as the channel of the river there runs close to the Virginia shore, and rebel batteries erected there might do a great deal of damage.

Gen. PATTERSON, now that he has commenced active operations, seems indisposed to lose through inaction any advantage he may have gained. He has pursued the victory he achieved over the rebel forces on the 2d, and on the 4th the enemy was driven from Martinsburgh, and pursued for some distance beyond. This intelligence was received in Washington on the evening of the 4th. The mass of the people of Martinsburgh, it is stated, welcomed the National troops with enthusiasm, gratified that the protection of the Government was at last to be afforded them. It is understood that the rebel loss in the battle on the 2d was sixty killed and many wounded.

The eighty-fifth anniversary of American Independence was celebrated in this City, on Thursday, with a degree of sincerity and heartiness seldom, perhaps never before, witnessed. There was no noisy enthusiasm, but deep, heartfelt rejoicing. Only five of our military regiments paraded, the others being away at the wars. However, the display was a most interesting one, on account of the parade of a number of juvenile Zouaves, red-legged and turbaned, who were assigned a position in line; they won golden opinions by the excellence of their marching.

The oration of Hon. EDWARD EVERETT, at the Academy of Music, is generally pronounced the masterpiece of the great Massachusetts orator. The rebellion was most conclusively shown to be the most causeless, suicidal and ungrateful that ever was known. The indebtedness of the South to the Union and to the North, and the high moral duty of sustaining the Government, were alike set forth in terms of convincing eloquence. It was even shown that King Cotton in his infancy was nurtured by the very tariff which he now pretends to consider a tyrannical oppression, and that of all the pretended grievances none was more fallacious than that of the alleged interference with Slavery. Mr. EVERETT declared that the North would never trol of the Mississippi to a foreign Power until the yield the con- Alleghanies and the Blue Ridge should be leveled with the sea, and the course of the Father of Waters be completely reversed.

At the Cooper Institute, Rev. E. H. CHAPIN delivered an oration for the benefit of the "Ladies' Army Relief Association." The hall was densely crowded by an eager and enthusiastic audience.

The Tammany Society celebrated the day with unusual enthusiasm. There was a large attendance of the Order, as well as of citizens, without respect to party. Hon. HIRAM WALLBRIDGE delivered the oration, in which he fully sustained the Government in its present struggle. Poems, addresses and patriotic music, winding up with a collation, toasts and speeches, constituted the attractions of the celebration.

Twenty-six fires occurred, but none, with one or two exceptions, of any great importance. The accidents from fireworks, and the incautious use of firearms, were pretty numerous, but it is gratifying to state that none occurred of a fatal nature. At dusk a grand pyrotechnic display took place at sixteen different points of the City; they were witnessed by a large concourse of people, who appeared hugely delighted at the celebration.

The Fourth of July in Boston was marked by one of the most destructive conflagrations which has occurred in that city for years. It broke out shortly after noon near the ship-yards, in East Boston, and before the progress of the flames could be stayed the Suffolk salt mills, the East Boston iron foundry and machine shop, the sectional dock and marine railway, nearly one hundred dwelling-houses, marine and mechanical warehouses, and an immense amount of lumber, etc., were destroyed. Several vessels were also burnt. The entire loss estimated at $500,000. Another fire occurred on Hudson-street, which destroyed twelve three-story houses.

We learn from Fortress Monroe that the steamer *Catiline*, formerly of the Bridgeport line, and recently running between the Fortress and Newport's News, was burnt on Tuesday evening, and is a total loss. Her armament, consisting of rifled cannons, was saved. A flag of truce came down from Norfolk on the 3d, bringing the British Consul at that place, who was desirous of going to Baltimore in reference to an English vessel. Commodore STRINGHAM refused him permission. The Fourth was duly "made a note of" by the National troops in the vicinity.

Col. KERRIGAN's regiment took its departure from Staten Island at midnight on July 3, and proceeded to Washington *via* Harrisburgh, Pa.

Mayor WOOD, on behalf of the citizens of New-York, will present to the hero of Fort Sumter a handsome gold medal. The ceremony will take place in the Governor's Room, on Wednesday next, at 2½ P. M. In consequence of Gen. ANDERSON's military duties requiring his presence in Ohio, his friend Mr. JOHN B. MURRAY, will represent him on the occasion.

The General Term of the Supreme Court has rendered its decision in the case of *The City vs. The Second-avenue Railroad Company*, holding that the Common Council cannot impose a license fee upon the Company, as by its agreement in 1852 with the original grantees, no such right was reserved, and no such license stipulated to be paid. In the Court of Oyer and Terminer, before Justice INGRAHAM, HACKLEY's case was adjourned to Monday next. HACKLEY is said to be sick at Bergen Point. The case of WILLIAM DUNNIGAN, (charged with the murder of HICKEY,) having been removed to the Sessions for trial, the Court now refused to revoke the order of Justice LEONARD thus transferring it.

The Stock Market absorbed a large amount of State Stocks yesterday, at steady prices. The Railway Shares left off firm, on a moderate amount of sales. New-York Central 73¾@74 per cent. Exchange firm at 106¾@107 per cent.

The heavy receipts of the principal kinds of breadstuffs, yesterday, exercised a depressing influence on the market; prices of Flour, inferior and common lots of Wheat, and nearly all kinds of Corn were reduced. The demand was brisk only for Wheat. The inquiry for Cotton was moderate at advancing rates. No important changes occurred in Metals, Naval Stores, Provisions, Hay, Hides, Leather, Fish, Rice, Spices, or Tallow. Tobacco and Sugars were quiet. Rio Coffee was in fair request. Whisky was lightly dealt in. The freight engagements were checked by the increased firmness of shipowners.

The President's Message.

It is common to herald a President's Message to the world as an important document. And often it is so. But never was a Message less important than the one transmitted yesterday to Congress by President LINCOLN, of which a report will be found in the TIMES to-day, although the occasion is the most extraordinary that ever occurred in our country for the writing of a Message. The telegraph, or some strange fate that presided in the transmission and reprint of the document, has apparently coincided in this view of its value, for never before have we had a more painful jumble from which to extract the pith and meaning, the statement and sequence of a State paper.

We have at the outset what perhaps is in the original document, a faithful narrative of events in the progress of secession down to the bombardment of Fort Sumter. And there is a careful effort to establish the fact that the Seceding States had become the aggressors in their struggle against the Union by the act of bombarding that fort. And the enormity of this assault on Fort Sumter is particularly dwelt upon in view of the circumstance that the Government only intended to "send bread to a few brave and hungry men," on the occasion when the assault to repel or prevent was made by South Carolina.

To our minds, the people of the United States attach little consequence to the event here magnified as the justifying cause for war. That was only the culminating act, the last, but not the worst, of a long series of insults, wrongs and robberies against the National Government, any one of which would have fully justified the steps for repressing rebellion that have since been taken.

The firing on the *Star of the West* was as much the beginning of the war as the bombardment of Fort Sumter. The erection of a hostile battery, without a gun fired, was an equal act of war and demanded chastisement. Long before the assault on Fort Sumter, the act of treason in South Carolina was complete; the Flag of the Nation had been hauled down from every Government building, and insulted, the property of the Government had been seized, and its officers forcibly withheld from the discharge of National duties. Let the case of Sumter go, and the pitiable question of a supposed armistice with South Carolina rebel rulers at the time. They have very little to do with the righteousness of this war.

We are disposed to postpone criticism upon a document that appears to be so barbarously treated in its transmission. But we must say that altogether too much attention is bestowed on Virginia's act of secession in the Message, and the mode in which it was accomplished by the Richmond Convention; and less is said than would have been acceptable in regard to the movements of the people of Western Virginia and of East Tennessee, for the relief from the tyranny of the Confederate States, and the prospect of their success through the aid of Government. Something more than one sentence on "the practice of privateering" by the seceding States, the occasion perhaps demanded. The country would have liked to know what is the prospect of the ratification of the Convention of European Governments which declares privateering to be piracy. Some kindly words on the subject of liberal commercial relations with European nations would not have been out of place. Perhaps it is found in the accurate Message. A summary of the military force now in the field, a generous mention of the gallant and world honored SCOTT, to whose wonderful abilities the nation owes so much, would have gratified quite as much, and been in as good taste, as the homily on the composition of regiments, and their capacity to turn out "Presidents," "Cabinets," &c., which is not saying so much for them as some people might suppose.

The argument of the Message against the right and justice of a State seceding sounds something too much like the President's Indianapolis speech, when on his way to Washington, and was not needed on this occasion. The subject does not admit of argument. "The main question has been ordered," in parliamentary phrase, and debate is no longer in order. The question is, how to raise money to suppress rebellion; and we shall be glad, if we find in the Message, when it comes to us correctly, something on this truly important, this vital subject.

But enough for the present. We said, at the start, that the present Message is little important. We mean no disrespect to the President in saying so. We mean simply that we knew beforehand the sentiment of the country in regard to the war, and neither President nor Congress will be expected, or indeed permitted, to do anything contrary to the popular will. The following paragraph from the Message, which seems tolerably lucid, contains the substance of all that needed to be said by Mr. LINCOLN, if he had wished to be very brief. The proposition and the comments are wise and appropriate to the case.

> "It is now recommended that you give the legal means for making this contest a short and decisive one; that you place at the control of the Government for the war at least 400,000 men and $400,000,000; that number of men is about one-tenth of those of proper ages within the regions where apparently all are willing to engage, and the sum is less than a twenty-third part of the money value owned by the men who seem ready to devote the whole. A debt of six hundred millions of dollars now is a less sum per head than was the debt of our Revolution when we came out of that struggle, and the money value in the country bears even a greater proportion to what it was then than does the population. Surely each man has as strong a motive now to preserve our liberties as each had then to establish them."

Organization of Congress—Grow, Etheridge and Forney.

The prompt organization of the House of Representatives of Congress on the day of meeting is an earnest of the direct and practical views that govern the people's Representatives. Mr. COLFAX, who had strong support for the Speakership, withdrew his name before the balloting commenced. And Col. BLAIR, who had the voice of the country so much in his favor, withdrew his name after the first ballot, so that the election of Mr. GROW might be unanimous. The contest seemed to be not so much who should be Speaker, but rather who should contribute most to the immediate organization of the House. In this view of the case, which the facts justify, Messrs. COLFAX and BLAIR lose no prestige, but if anything are strengthened in the popular regard by their course in the canvass.

Of GALUSHA A. GROW, the Speaker elect, the country does not need now to be told. He has been for many years in the public service, has served several terms in Congress, and in consequence of his quickness and clearness of judgment, his general information, his bold and manly spirit, his character for honor, integrity and fair dealing, and his thorough acquaintance with Parliamentary usage, he has been more than once prominently named for the position that he has now been called to fill. Mr. GROW's specialty as a public man, however, has been as the long and faithful champion of the National Homestead law; and he had the great satisfaction of getting such a law passed through the Lower House of the late Congress, though it failed in the Senate. It will ultimately, however, be adopted as the settled policy of the General Government; and the thousands of honest landless who shall hereafter get homes for the labor that wins them from the wilderness and causes them to blossom as the rose, will hold the name of GALUSHA A. GROW in reverent honor.

The election of EMERSON ETHERIDGE to the Clerkship of the House, is a deserved tribute from Congress to the loyal men of Tennessee, who have withstood, with their lives in their hands, the wicked schemes of the rebels. It was only when the lives of his friends were in danger in espousing his cause, and when he himself was prevented by armed bands from filling appointments to speak, and when the ruffian soldiery of the infamous PILLOW were upon his track, that ETHERIDGE ceased to denounce, on the stump in Tennessee, Secession as the unholy and diabolical work of bad men, whose long fattening on the spoils of office, and the pillage of the public Treasury, had been terminated by the election of President LINCOLN. ETHERIDGE was obliged to leave his district, where he had been the most popular man in it, by a subterfuge; and his escape was the occasion of the baffled PILLOW's offering a reward for his apprehension. Perhaps as the hero of Camargo now knows his whereabouts, he will go and take him.

But while the election of ETHERIDGE causes very general gratification in all classes, there is no sentiment of triumph over his opponent, Mr. FORNEY. In the latter years of his public life, Mr. FORNEY has borne himself as a consistent and patriotic friend of freedom. He was an able coworker with DOUGLAS, BRODERICK, HICKMAN and such foes of the nefarious administration of Mr. BUCHANAN; and in his place as Clerk of the House, in the late Congress, elected by Republican votes, he gave the Republican Party no cause to complain of his course—nor were the interests of the country neglected in his hands. He is at this time an eloquent and effective supporter of the Government, and is young enough for a profitable future. As Mr. FORNEY has twice filled the place of Clerk, he is doubtless Republican enough in principle not to object to rotation in office.

The McCormick Reaper Patent.

The *Tribune*, a day or two since, published in its editorial columns several of the reasons urged by CYRUS H. MCCORMICK for the renewal of his patent for improvement in grain reaping-machines. Readers will remember that a few months ago the patentee made no pretence of relying on the Press, or upon public sentiment consolidated by the Press, for the extension of his burdensome and oppressive monopoly. His reliance then was on the acting chief of the Patent Bureau, whose conduct foreshadowed so clearly his determined purpose to extend the McCormick patent, right or wrong, that Congress stepped in, and by special legislation wrested the case from his hands, and transferred the question to the new Administration for its decision. That decision is soon to be rendered, and the patentee and his agents are bringing every possible effort to bear to delude the new Commissioner of Patents into extending a monopoly against which the entire farming interest protests earnestly, and with good reason. We had supposed even the inventive genius of MCCORMICK unequal to the task of securing any positive aid in his schemes from the *Tribune*, a journal which especially claims to be regardful of the farmer's interests. We have not forgotten that when a corrupt Administration seemed just on the eve of renewing the monopoly in question for seven years more, our neighbor had no word of remonstrance; but we could not anticipate that it would lend its columns directly to the work of bolstering an extension project which has already taxed the farming interest about fifty dollars on each and every reaper manufactured.

A few words in reply to the Tribune-McCormick "facts," which are assumed to justify the proposed extension. The first two of these may be summed up as follows: The patentee failed to secure extensions of his first two patents—and, therefore, his original invention and improvements covered by his first and second patents are free to all mankind Granted; and we claim that for the precise reasons which led to the rejection of his petitions for the extension of his original patents, his now pending petition should be treated in the same manner. Those reasons were that the "improvements" are non-essential, and that the patentee has received ample remuneration for his invention.

But, says Mr. MCCORMICK, "OBED HUSSEY obtained an extension of his patent, and therefore mine should also be extended." Two wrongs never yet made one right; and it was the fact that HUSSEY's patent was renewed by the late acting Commissioner, unjustifiably, which, more than anything else, induced Congress to take the McCormick case out of his hands. The public were wronged in the Hussey case; and it is therefore still more incumbent upon the Patent Office to see to it that another wrong is not added to the list.

Finally, it is urged that MCCORMICK's "large profits," of which so much has been said, were made in great part as a "manufacturer" of reapers! The trick of this argument is exposed when it is remembered that he not only had the monopoly of his patent, but, until within the last year or so, *he refused to sell to others* the right to make his machines. He preferred using his patent so as to keep in his own hands the monopoly of their manufacture; and it is exactly just, therefore, in estimating his profits under the patent, to take into account the entire profits which he has made upon his machines, either as manufacturer or as patentee. It is notorious that MCCORMICK will have made over $2,000,000 on his reapers by the time his present patents shall have expired, and as the new Commissioner of Patents has a reputation for honesty to maintain, there is little danger that the monopoly will be renewed.

Harlequin's Milk of Human Kindness.

The Pilot of Plum Gut is a most delightful enemy. His suavity survives all sense of wrong, and his deep interest in the welfare of his foe makes the latter believe that it is a real happiness to be brought to grief by the *Herald*. Who does not remember how the harlequin persecuted in his paper, day after day, month after month, and year after year, the arrogant policy of the Cotton States in regard to the National Government? How he opposed their repeal of the Missouri Compromise, their Kansas outrages, their Lecompton villainy, their Congressional bullying, and their constant threats of disunion, until by the persistence and vehemence of his opposition to their schemes, the harlequin was hailed as the most distinguished defender of "Southern rights" in the North?

And then when secession was actually attempted, for weeks and months the mountebank continued to comfort the Southern leaders by assurances of a popular sympathy at the North with their cause, that would render resistance to them by the National Government impossible. All this happened while the harlequin (as he has since satisfactorily proved) was demonstrating to the Administration the absolute necessity of suppressing rebellion in its infancy by the summary exercise of the undisputed power and great resources of the Government.

No one but the harlequin could thus maintain the *entente cordiale* with incipient and then full-blown traitors, while meditating (as he has so fully proved) their total extermination. But the achievements of the past are quite eclipsed by the bold endeavors of the present. The harlequin, while hounding on the Government, with most frightful energy, to subdue the South, slily slips aside his mask, and leers encouragingly on the rebels. "Hold on," he whispers to them, "a few days longer, and England and France will come to your aid." And thus he saves his neck at home, and holds out an open pocket to the gentle rebels. The harlequin in two characters—How to do it, and How not to do it—is no novelty to be sure; but yet it is worth while to preserve the tableau as a part of the history of the war. We therefore present the harlequin in the delivery of the following views of the war, in the *Herald* of the 4th:

> England can make some shift to get a limited supply from her colonies, but France can only get cotton from America, where alone grow the finer kinds which she uses. *There can be no doubt, therefore, that it is her purpose, in alliance with England, to break the blockade*, if the war should not be concluded before the demand for the staple becomes pressing. What, therefore, is the true policy of our Government? It is either to overwhelm the South by arms, and compel her to submit before the foreign Governments have time to interfere, *or to make peace with her at once, in order to a junction of the two armies against the foes of the American people*, and in order to the establishment of our empire over the whole Continent and its islands.

The idea to be presented to the Southern rebels as their inducement to join the North in a joint war on England and France is brilliant in the extreme. "Come, gentle pirates, and let us be friends; let us unite our two grand armies and give England and France a thrashing; for if we do not, mind you, most benignant buccaneers, England and France will surely take your part and give us Yankees a confounded licking."

None but the kindest-hearted enemy in the world could strew such flowers in the path of JEFF. DAVIS, BEAUREGARD & COMPANY.

That National Hymn.

It was an oversight, we think, that the patriotic hymn or national airs, advertised for by some of our enterprising citizens, was not brought out on the Fourth of July. Certainly the effervescence of patriotism and champagne on such a day is best calculated to buoy up into at least momentary success a production doomed otherwise to an imperfect birth and immediate oblivion. While advertising, therefore, for patriotism, poetry and music, all done up in one parcel, and warranted to please the nation, it would have been well to advertise also for a fast reader, who could peruse in a week all the pieces offered in competition, hum and thrum the music, and select infallibly what the nation would approve and adopt. Money is quite as capable of securing the agencies for an immediate selection of the national hymn as of securing the hymn itself.

But the favorable opportunity is lost of catching the country in its cups, and the National hymn must, on its introduction, run a gauntlet of public criticism, which no effort of American genius can survive. In the first place, the authors of near two thousand "rejected addresses" will await the issue of the gilt-edged favorite, with swollen cheeks ready to "blow up" the National Air. Other two thousand musical critics will stand by with batons raised, ready to "beat" the ambitious music in double-quick time from the stage. While several millions of sturdy yeomen, who know nothing in the realms of song beyond Yankee Doodle and Old Hundred, and not much of them, will resent the new-fangled National Air as "one of them opera screeches" sung by Italian women in the Academy of Music.

We are not sorry that any writer of songs in the United States should get one hundred or five hundred dollars for his production; but we are a little sorry to see the patriotic genius of the country subjected to the artificial stimulant of a premium, such as brings out, at county fairs, the fattest pig or the greatest jackass. The deep, earnest, exalted, passionate patriotism of a poet that will give expression to the soul of our people in the nation's time of trial, in words that shall live on the tongues of men, women and children for centuries, is not born of money, nor called forth by proclamation in the advertising columns of the newspapers. Nor will the music that is to thrill the heart of millions in after ages, when consecrated by marriage to the poet's words, obey any better the commercial challenge to come out and win a premium.

The movement for a new National Hymn springs from a good motive, but is badly directed. It will end in disappointment. As well might we advertise for a tragedy equal to SHAKESPEARE's best, or for an epic not inferior to *Paradise Lost*.

A PROVIDENTIAL CALL FOR INQUIRY.—The steamboat *Catiline* was burned the other day near Fortress Monroe, thereby giving occasion for a Congressional inquiry, which we earnestly hope will not be lost; for such inquiry, we are assured, will bring out the following facts: The boat in question was old and unseaworthy, and its outside value, fixed by competent judges, was $7,500. It was hired by Government as a transport, at the rate of $10,000 a month; with a clause in the contract that in the case of casualty, such as has just overtaken it, the owners were to be indemnified by Government, in the sum of $50,000. If the improbable story told by telegraph, that underwriters had been found to take a risk of $25,000 upon the boat, which, if taken, must have been predicated not upon the worth of the vessel, but the prospective value of its earnings, under so munificent a charter, it appears that what with monthly pay, indemnity, and insurance, the proprietors have realized one hundred and five thousand dollars for what three months ago would have brought with difficulty five thousand dollars. Into the history of this business, and into the parties to the distribution of the profit, an investigation should be made unsparingly.

Mount Washington Collegiate Institute Commencement.

Among the annual Commencement contributions of the season, those of this time-honored High School at the Marble Church in Fourth-street, near Washington-square, were of an interesting character, and for an Institute professing to be only academic, were of a high order.

The exercises consisted of spirited colloquies, graduating speeches of the class for 1861, reports of the Principals on the standing of the pupils in the various Departments, the awarding of honors and prizes, and an address to the graduates by Rev. Dr. R. S. FOSTER.

The colloquies entitled "Flights of Fancy," and "Impressment of American Seamen," were performed with signal taste by the younger students, whilst the graduating pieces called "Life's Scenes," by H. W. PRALL; the "Blessings of War," by J. O. FOWLER, Jr., and "Garibaldi," by the valedictorian, JAMES L. PRICE, were received with particular favor by the large and intelligent audience which filled the house.

The highest mathematical honor was awarded to CHARLES J. BLIVEN, a post graduate. The second mathematical honor to WARREN CONOVER, a subgraduate. The highest classical honor to J. L. PRICE, a graduate.

The prize for "General Excellence" was awarded to JOHN M. RICHARDS; the prize for "Penmanship" to PHILO LEWIS; the prize for "General Neatness and Correctness in Keeping Accounts," to W. N. GOURLAY.

Notwithstanding the times, and the down town location of this school on Washington square, it has, under the direction of Messrs. CLARKE and FANNING, been highly flourishing during the year just closed. The following are the names of the graduates of 1861: A. H. Baldwin, L. H. Fowler, J. O. Fowler, Jr., R. J. Foster, Walter N. Gourlay, John Clark Gwyer, Charles Theodore Oxx, Henry Worster Prall, Oren E. Wilson, George Van Wyck, James Lyman Price, Valedictorian.

NEWSPAPER TRAIN TO-MORROW.—A special train will leave New-York on the New-Haven Road to-morrow (Sunday) morning, at 4½ A. M., arriving in New-Haven at about 8 o'clock. The Sunday morning edition of the TIMES, with latest intelligence from the seat of war, will be for sale by news agents at all the stations on the road.

POSTSCRIPT.

SATURDAY, 4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

LATEST NEWS OF THE REBELLION.

GEN. PATTERSON AT MARTINSBURGH.

BALTIMORE, Friday, July 5.

The following is by mail from Martinsburgh:

THURSDAY NOON.

The whole army moved here yesterday and encamped, where we are now quietly passing the Fourth. The most admirable order is preserved, although some outrages have been committed on private property. NADENBUSH, a Captain of a company in Col. ALLEN's First Virginia Regiment, has had his house completely gutted by stragglers from various regiments. BALLIER's Twenty-first and DAVIS' Twenty-third Pennsylvanians are principally blamed. McMULLEN's Rangers are now keeping guard over it. The soldiery got into his distillery and began to extract large quantities of liquor. The liquor was emptied into the creek.

Gen. PATTERSON has given strict orders to shoot the first man caught stealing private property, and the order will be rigidly enforced.

A rumor prevails that Gen. MCCLELLAN's column is only two days' march from us, but I am unable to trace it to any reliable source. The nearest force of the rebels to us is at Big Springs, on the route to Winchester, three miles below here. This is only a double picket guard.

JOHNSTON has moved forward the heaviest portion of his column to Bunker Hill, a small village, ten miles below. His column has been seriously weakened by sending four thousand men forward to assist in opposing MCCLELLAN's advance. It is therefore reduced to about 12,000, and is numerically less than ours by 4,000.

BURNSIDE's Rhode Island battery will be here to-morrow. DOUBLEDAY's heavy battery is now here.

The Wisconsin Regiment and the Eleventh Pennsylvania have gone back to Williamsport to guard the battery to this point, and also the provision train.

Yesterday, Company B, of the Tenth, came across a rebel patrol of cavalry, fired upon them, killing one and wounding two.

About 50 cavalry yesterday passed through here in full retreat, just before the head of the column of National troops reached here. They were in a very great hurry.

The people of this town received our troops with quiet but deep demonstrations of joy; ladies and children thronged the streets in perfect security with joyous hilarity, within two hours after the troops had pitched their tents.

After 8 o'clock, not a soldier, save the guard, was to be seen in the streets.

The pickets, by mistake, fired upon each other last night, and one man of Col. NAGLE's regiment, was killed.

An officer, of the Medical staff of Col. JACKSON's brigade, as it retreated from the battle of Monday at Hainesville through this place, said he had with him thirteen wounded men; these with what are known to be in farm houses in the neighborhood, would make the rebel loss fully twenty-five. I have as yet seen but four prisoners taken by the Federal troops from the lines of the enemy in the fight of Monday.

No advance will be made from here until to-morrow.

In the engagement at Hainesville, the First City Troop were exposed to the fire of the enemy for some time.

Yesterday morning, Picket Company E, Scott Legion, Capt. HAWKSWORTH, took four prisoners, among whom was a trooper of the enemy, whilst upon a scout.

The enemy passed through here on Monday afternoon, with forty-two prisoners, taken from various Pennsylvania Regiments,—some of them who left the lines to fight upon their own hook, and were mostly of Capt. HESS' Company, in the Fifteenth Regiment, who were surrounded by the enemy's cavalry, who, being dressed exactly like Regulars, were mistaken by the Captain for our own men, until resistance was useless.

THE WHEREABOUTS OF GOV. JACKSON.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, July 5.

Mr. J. C. PICKETT, from Cedar County, informs the *Democrat* that Gov. JACKSON was on Clear Creek, eight miles south of Osceola, on the 26th, with 1,000 men, 6,000 muskets, and 300 horses and mules. Gen. RAINS was encamped at Howard's Mills, a little further south, with about 4,000 men and six cannon.

Gen. PRICE, with 250 men, was said to be on the north fork of Spring River, in Barton County.

Mr. PICKETT reports having met in several counties on the route several companies to join JACKSON.

There are 600 Union men in Cedar County wanting arms.

JACKSON was impressing various kinds of property, as he needed it.

A gentleman from Springfield 2d, says about 1,500 of JACKSON's troops are encamped in Benton County. Col. SIEGEL's United States troops cover all the ground from Springfield west to Neshao. About 400 Secessionists who were assembled at Oliver's Prairie, fled on learning of SIEGEL's approach.

The *Democrat's* Booneville correspondent, of the 2d, says that Gen. LYON's command was under orders to march for the southwest the following morning. Six companies of the Fifth Regiment reserve reached Booneville, under Lieut. WHITE, on Monday, and would proceed to Kansas City with munitions of war and arms for the Home Guard of Jackson County. Col JOHN D. STEVENSON, a prominent member of the Wisconsin Legislature, commands the military operations along the Missouri from Kansas City to its mouth. Lieut.-Col. SCHAEFFER, with 500 men, will remain at Booneville after LYON's departure.

REPORTS FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 5.

The steam tender *Reliance*, which came up to the Navy-yard from the lower river yesterday, brings the following report, furnished by some person on that vessel; "The rebels have mounted two rifled cannon on the breastwork of Matthias Point. Their force there is estimated at 1,600 men."

The Navy Department is assured from respectable source that no such works have been erected at Matthias Point, nor have troops been recently seen in that neighborhood.

Lieut. PARKER, of the Navy-yard, went down the river at 10½, this morning, on the steam transport *Philadelphia*, taking an extra crew of sailors, and has probably gone to reconnoitre the alleged position of the enemy.

A battalion of the Third Regiment U. S. Infantry went into Virginia, last night, with GRIFFIN's Battery.

Sherman's Battery left here at 4 this morning, for Virginia. This is the best light artillery organization in the world.

Gen. SCOTT has expressed a desire that there should be no delay on the part of Governors of loyal States in sending forward their sharp-shooters, and their services at this time would be of great value, considering the mode of warfare adopted by the enemy.

The Thirty-fourth (Herkimer County) New-York Regiment arrived to-night.

BEN. McCULLOUGH AND BILLY WILSON.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, June 5.

The Memphis *Appeal*, of the 2d, publishes a proclamation from BEN. MCCULLOUGH, calling on all persons in Arkansas having State or private arms, to rendezvous at Fayetteville, where they will be formed into regiments, battalions, and subsistence furnished. He says, "The troops of Missouri are falling back on you, and if they are not sustained, you will be invaded, and your homes desolated."

The Pensacola correspondent of the Mobile *Advertiser* says the steamer *Vanderbilt* arrived at Fort Pickens on the 24th ult., and landed BILLY WILSON's regiment of New-York Zouaves. The steamers *Illinois* and *Swan* had also arrived.

REPORTS FROM BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Friday, July 5.

The body of Private BANKS, of the New-York Ninth Regiment, arrived this evening from Harper's Ferry, on the way to New-York. He was shot at the bridge by a concealed trooper on the Virginia shore. Two other members of the company were wounded.

The Washington *Star* has a dispatch from Grafton, dated the 3d, which says that Gen. MORRIS attacked and routed a division of WISE's army on Monday morning at Buchanan; killed 23, took 200 prisoners and 73 horses. It was a foot race, not one of our men them, of course, to be the enemy, and fired at them *three* ten-inch shells, which burst just over their heads. Two of them at once put off in a boat to the *Monticello*, and explained to the Lieutenant his mistake.

As I was leaving Hampton a steamer came into the creek, from Newport's News, bringing the Fourth Massachusetts Regiment, Col. PACKARD'S, which is also ordered to take up an advanced position. They will be followed by others, and probably a camp will be speedily established and intrenched some three miles beyond Hampton. The need of the bridge at that town is now severely felt. It was burned more than a month ago by the rebels on their flight from Hampton. Why it has not been rebuilt long ago is among the mysteries which are so abundant in the movements of large armies.

Col. ALLEN'S regiment is to go to Newport's News. The Colonel complains that, although it is now four days since he was arrested he has not even received a copy of the charges against him. He denies that he has ever sent his men beyond the pickets, and says that on that point Gen. BUTLER has been misinformed. He felt justified in arresting the men who had received one safe conduct, because he found upon them also passes and pledges from the rebel army; and the grain was burned, he says, because he was ordered to destroy whatever was likely to aid the enemy, and which he could not bring away. He is confident of his ability to disprove all the charges if he can get a trial.

We are expecting Col. BAKER'S regiment every day.

H. J. R.

BURNING OF THE STEAMER CATALINE

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, July 3.

The steamer *Cataline*, recently employed as a transport between here and Newport's News, was burned last evening. The vessel is a total loss, the crew having barely time to escape.

The *Cataline* formerly belonged to the Bridgeport line, and was owned by FREEMAN & Co. She was insured for $25,000, and had been under contract with the Government for three months at $10,000 per month.

Capt. GORDON, of the *Cumberland*, gallantly removed the rifled cannons from the burning steamer.

Col. ALLEN'S Regiment to-day went up to Newport's News. Otherwise there has been no military movement of importance.

Gen. BUTLER, accompanied by Hon. H. J. RAYMOND, this afternoon paid his respects to Commodore STRINGHAM.

The *Quaker City* came up from the Capes, but reports nothing new.

One of the letters intercepted near Great Bethel, mentioned in yesterday's dispatch, says there are five thousand troops at Yorktown, and that one Parrot gun and two rifled cannon were the principal pieces used by the rebels at the affair at Great Bethel.

A flag of truce is here again from Norfolk, boldly flaunting the rebel rag and cruising about the roads without molestation. Why does Com. STRINGHAM permit the enemy to observe our every movement? The flag of truce brings several fugitives, chiefly women, from Norfolk.

THE FOURTH AT THE FORTRESS.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, July 4.

The flag of truce yesterday brought down the British Consul from Norfolk, who was desirous of visiting Baltimore in reference to an English vessel which had got into trouble. Commodore STRINGHAM would not permit him to do so, for the reason that the privilege of the flag of truce has been already sufficiently abused by the Secessionists.

Heavy firing was heard this morning in the direction of Norfolk—doubtless salutes in honor of American independence.

The ship-of-war in the harbor fired a National salute at noon, the guns of the Fortress responding.

There are grand parades this evening at the several camps.

There are no military movements to expect to-day. Work at the Fortress has been generally suspended.

THE U. S. TREASURY.

REPORT OF SECRETARY CHASE.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON,
Friday, July 5.

The Secretary of the Treasury is required by law to prepare and lay before Congress, at the commencement of every session, a report on the subject of finance, containing estimates of the public revenue and public expenditures, and plans for improving and increasing the revenue.

This duty, always important and responsible, is now rendered doubly important and responsible by the peculiar circumstances under which the present session of Congress is held.

A vast conspiracy against the Union of the States, and the very existence of the National Government, which has been gathering strength and preparing hostilities for several years past, has at length broken out into flagrant violence, and has assumed proportions so serious that an extraordinary exertion of the public force, creating extraordinary demands upon the public resources, is required for its speedy and complete discomfiture and suppression. In the judgment of the Secretary, the clearest understanding of the actual condition of the public finances, and of the measures demanded by its exigencies, will be obtained by considering the whole subject under the following general heads:

First—The balance arising from the receipts and expenditures of the fiscal year, 1861, ending on the 30th of June.

Second—The demands upon the Treasury, arising under existing appropriations, and created by the new year, 1862, exigencies for which provision is to be made during the fiscal year.

Third—The best way of providing for these demands, and the means available for that purpose.

As to the first and second branches, the Secretary shows an aggregate of appropriations already made of seventy-nine millions, seven hundred and ten thousand eight hundred and seventy dollars and eight cents. He proceeds:

The additional estimates herewith submitted for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1861, including the deficiency caused by the application of $6,298,859 06 to the service of the preceding year, will require additional appropriations.

For Civil List, Foreign Intercourse and miscellaneous objects, $831,496 90; for the Interior Department, $431,625 75; for the War Department, $185,296,397 19; for the Navy Department, $30,609,520 29; in the aggregate, $217,168,850 15. In addition to these demands upon the Treasury, it will be necessary to provide for the redemption of the Treasury Notes due and maturing, to the amount of $12,639,861 64, and for the payment of the interest on the public debt to be created during the year, which, computed for the average of the six months, may be estimated at $9,000,000.

After further figuring, the Secretary says the whole amount required for the fiscal year of 1862, may, therefore, be stated at $318,519,581 87.

It will be seen that in the foregoing estimates, no provision for the interest on the existing public debt specifically appears. The omission is only apparent, the estimate for that interest being included in the sum of nearly $66,000,000 already appropriated for the year 1862.

On the third branch, viz: the Ways and Means, the Secretary says:

"To provide the large sums required for ordinary expenditure, and by the existing emergency, it is quite apparent, duties on imports, the chief resource for ordinary disbursements, will not be adequate."

The deficiency of revenue, whether from imports or other sources, must necessarily be supplied from loans, and the problem to be solved is that of so proportioning the former to the latter, and so adjusting the details of both, that the whole amount needed may be obtained with certainty, with due economy, with the least possible inconvenience, and with the greatest possible incidental benefit to the people.

The Secretary has given this important subject the best consideration which the urgency of his varied public duties has allowed, and now submits to the consideration of Congress, with great deference, and no little distrust of his own judgment, the conclusions to which he has arrived. He is of the opinion that $80,000,000 should be provided by taxation, and that $240,000,000 should be sought through loans. It will hardly be disputed that in every sound system of finance, adequate provision by taxation for the prompt discharge of all ordinary demands, for the punctual payment of the interest on loans and for the creation of a gradually increasing fund for the redemption of the principal is indispensable. Public credit can only be created by public faith, and public faith can only be maintained by an economical, energetic and prudent administration of public affairs, and by the prompt and punctual fulfillment of every public obligation. It has been already stated that appropriations for the ordinary expenditures for the fiscal year of 1862, including the permanent and indefinite descriptions amounts to $65,887,849 34, and the interest to be paid on the debt, to be incurred during the year, has been estimated at $9,000,000, making an aggregate of ordinary expenditure of $74,887,849 34. If to these sums be added $5,000,000 as a provision for the reduction and final extinguishment of the public debt, the total will be $79,887,849 34. To provide for these payments it is proposed, in accordance with the principle just stated, to raise by taxation at least the sum of $80,000,000. In considering the choice of revenue, adequate to the purposes just indicated, the attention of the Secretary has been necessarily drawn to the different modes of taxation authorized by the Constitution. The choice is limited to duties on imports, direct taxes and internal duties or excise duties on imports, constitute the chief form of indirect taxation. Direct taxes include capitation taxes, taxes on real estate, and probably general taxes on personal property included in lists embracing all descriptions, and valued by a uniform rule, while under the head of internal duties and excises, may be included all taxes on consumption, and taxes on special descriptions of personal property with reference to use rather than value. The principal advantages of the system of direct taxes are found in the sensibility with which they are felt and observed, in the motives thus arising for economy and fidelity in the Administration, and in the manifest equity of distributing burdens in proportion to means rather than in proportion to consumption. On the other hand, the advantages of indirect taxation, by duties on imports are found in the economy of collection, in the facility of payment, in the adaptability to the encouragement of industry, and, above all, in the avoidance of Federal interference with the finances of the States, whose main reliance for revenue, for all objects of State administration, must necessarily be upon levies on property. These considerations have doubtless determined the preference which has always been evinced by the people of the United States, as well as by their legislative and executive, for duties on imports, as the chief source of national revenue. Only on occasions of special exigency has a resort been had to direct taxation, or to internal duties or excises.

No departure is proposed by the Secretary from the line of policy thus sanctioned. He ventures to recommend only such modifications of the existing tariff as will produce the principal part of the needed revenue, and such resort to direct taxes or internal duties as circumstances may require in order to make good whatever of duties may be found to exist. That the present tariff of duties will not produce the revenue required by sound principles of finance under existing circumstances, is a proposition which will command general assent.

It was framed, indeed, with reference to a very different condition of affairs. The receipts for the last quarter of the fiscal year just closed were only $5,527,246 33 and though a very considerable improvement in the revenue may be confidently anticipated for the current fiscal year, should no change be made in the rates of duties, it will be inadequate beyond doubt, to the demands of the Treasury which should be provided for without resort to loans. These demands, as has been already stated, will reach the sum of $79,887,849 34, a sum not greater, perhaps, than may be reasonably expected in more prosperous years from a well-adjusted tariff of duties, though greater than can now be expected from any tariffs.

The disorders of business, incident to a disturbed condition of political affairs, will be gradually removed, as new channels open to receive the trade obstructed in former courses, and the new employments engage the industry displaced from former pursuits. With this revival of trade and industry, the revenue will improve, even though the restoration of peace may be delayed beyond our present hope. It is hardly to be doubted, moreover, that the great body of the citizens of the States now involved in the calamities of insurrection will, ere long, become satisfied that order, and peace, and security for all rights of property, and for all personal and political rights in the Union and under the Constitution, are preferable to the disorder, and conflict, and insecurity necessarily incident to the attempts to subvert the Government, break up the institutions, and destroy the nationality by force and violence. When under the influence of this reasonable conviction, the people of the several States now constrained by the criminal folly of political partisans into civil war against the Union, shall in their turn constrain these partisans to loyalty, to law and obedience to the Constitution. It is not unreasonable to expect that, with a restored Union, will come not merely renewed prosperity, but prosperity renewed in a degree and measure without parallel in the past experience of our country.

While recommending the changes in the existing tariff, and the other revenue measures, which seem to him necessary, the Secretary indulges a confident expectation that they will ultimately prove adequate to all reasonable demands for ordinary expenditures for the payment of the interest and for the reduction of the public debt, and that they will, moreover, be establishing a National credit on sure foundations, which will contribute, in no inconsiderable degree, to that revival of trade and industry which, by its healthful reaction, will in turn essentially promote the increase and security of the revenue. The sources of revenue most promptly to be made available must be sought, doubtless, in the articles now exempt from duty, or but lightly taxed. Nearly all these articles have heretofore contributed in a full measure to the National income. It was only when the debts contracted in former wars for the establishment of our National independence, or the vindication of our National rights had been fully paid, and the revenue had been increased largely beyond any legitimate uses of the Government, that it was thought proper to remove the duties on some of them, and largely reduce the duties on others. That intelligent patriotism which cheerfully sustained the former charges, will even more cheerfully sustain those made necessary now for the preservation of our national Union and the maintenance of the sovereignty of the people. Of the articles now lightly taxed sugar, and of those wholly exempt from duty, tea and coffee, are the most important.

The Secretary most respectfully proposes to Congress that a duty of 2½ cents per pound be laid on brown sugar, of 3 cents per pound on clayed sugar, of 4 cents per pound on loaf and other refined sugars, of 2½ cents per pound on the syrup of sugar-cane; of 6 cents per pound on candy; of 6 cents per gallon on molasses, and of 4 cents per gallon on sour molasses; and it is also proposed that a duty of 5 cents per pound be imposed on coffee, 15 cents per pound on black tea, and 20 cents per pound on green tea.

From these duties it is estimated that an additional revenue of not less than $20,000,000 annually may be raised, while the burden of this revenue upon our own people will be to some considerable degree mitigated by participation on the part of the foreign producers. Without going here into other details of less importance, the Secretary thinks it proper to add in general, that from the proposed duties on articles now exempt and from changed duties on articles now either lightly burdened or so heavily taxed that the tax amounts to a prohibition, a further increase of revenue, to the amount of $7,000,000, may be anticipated; and that the improving condition of trade and industry warrant a just expectation that the revenue from the duties of the present tariff, not affected by the proposed changes, will not fall short of $30,000,000. He estimates, therefore, the total revenue from imports during the present year at $57,000,000, to which may be added the sum of $3,000,000 to be derived from the sales of public lands and miscellaneous sources, making the total revenue for the year, $60,000,000. While, therefore, there is every reason to believe that under a modified tariff, when the prosperity of the country shall be fully restored, an annual revenue of not less than $80,000,000, and probably more, may be realized, it will be necessary, in order to sustain fully the public credit, to provide for raising the sum of $20,000,000 for the current year at least, by direct taxes, or from internal duties or excises, or from both.

The Constitution requires that the former be apportioned among the States, in the ratio of the Federal population, the latter need only be uniform throughout the United States. The taxes on real estate, and perhaps the general taxes on personal property, must therefore be apportioned. Taxes on distilled liquors, on bank notes, on carriages, and similar descriptions of property, must not be higher in one State than the taxes on the same articles in another State.

The Secretary submits to the superior wisdom of Congress the determination of the question, whether the resort shall be made to direct taxes or to internal duties, or both, for the supply of the probable deficiencies of that portion of the public resources which, upon the principles already explained, must be furnished by taxation.

The value of the real and personal property of the people of the United States, according to the census of 1860, is $16,102,924,116, or, omitting fractions, of sixteen thousand millions of dollars.

The value of real property is estimated at $11,272,053,881 and the value of personal property at $4,830,880,235. The proportion of property of both descriptions in the United States, excluding those at present under insurrection, is $10,900,758,009, of which sum $7,650,530,603 represents, according to the best estimates, the value of the real, and $3,270,227,404 the value of the personal property, a rate of one-eighth of one per cent. *ad valorem* on the whole real and personal property of the country, would produce a sum of $20,126,667. A rate of one-fifth of one per cent. on the real and personal property of the States not under insurrection, would produce the sum of $21,800,056; and a rate of three-tenths of one per cent on the real property alone, in these States, would produce $22,891,590,—either sum being largely in excess of the amount required.

In some of the States the revenue for all purposes of State, county and municipal expenditure are raised in this manner, and the assessments of real and personal property levied on valuations made under State authority, form a certain and convenient method of collection. If such valuations existed in all the States, it would not be difficult through the assumption and payment by the several States of their several proportions of the tax, or through the cooperation of the State authorities in its collection, or through Federal agencies created for the purpose; but using the State valuations to assess and collect the levy for National purposes. It is the absence of such valuations in some of the States, and the uncertainty of effective cooperation in all which makes the employment of an extensive and complicated Federal machinery for the collection of direct taxes necessary, and supplies the basis for the most serious objection against that mode of levying revenue. It has been objected, and not without apparent reason, to a resort to direct taxes, at this time; that in consequence of the disturbed condition of the country, the apportionment required by the Constitution cannot be made.

The Secretary, however, adopts the opinion that the Constitutional requirement will be satisfied if Congress, in the act levying the tax, shall apportion it among the several States in the required manner. The tax cannot become unconstitutional because it may be deficient, or even temporarily impossible to collect it as apportioned, if it were otherwise the objection would be fatal to internal duties, as well as to direct taxes, for in the present condition of the country it is impossible, whatever uniformity may be observed in the law, imposing such duties to make them uniform in collection. Internal duties may be collected more cheaply than direct taxes, by fewer agents, and with less interference with the finances of the States. They may also be made to bear mainly upon articles of luxury and thus diminish, to a certain extent, the burdens imposed by duties on imports upon the classes of the people least able to bear them. It has been already shown that a light, direct tax, from which the Secretary ventures to suggest very small properties may be properly and advantageously exempted, will produce the sum needed for revenue.

In the judgment of the Secretary, the needful sum may also be obtained from moderate charges on stills and distilled liquors, on ale and beer, on tobacco, on bank notes, on spring carriages, on silver ware and jewelry, and on legacies. If both sources of revenue be resorted to to the extent suggested, the amount required from loans will be proportionately diminished, and the basis of the public credit proportionately enlarged and strengthened. Whether both these modes of taxation be resorted to under present emergencies, or only one of them, the Secretary will but illy perform his duty to Congress or to the People, if he omits to urge the great importance, the absolute necessity indeed, of such full provision of the annual revenue as will manifest to the world a fixed purpose to maintain inviolate the public faith by the strictest fidelity to all public engagements.

It will not, perhaps, be thought out of place if the Secretary suggest here that the property of those engaged in insurrection, or in giving aid and comfort to the insurgents may properly be made to contribute to the expenditures, made necessary by their criminal misconduct. As a part of the punishment due to the guilt of involving the nation in the calamities of civil war, and thereby bringing distress upon so many innocent citizens, Congress may justly provide for the forfeiture of the whole or a part of the estates of offenders, and for the payment of its proceeds into the public treasury. Before dismissing the subject of the proper provision for ordinary expenditures, including interest on the public debt and a proper amount for a sinking fund, the Secretary respectfully asks the consideration of Congress for the question whether the current disbursements of the Government may not be themselves diminished. He ventures to suggest that a considerable saving may be judiciously effected by a reduction for the time at least, of 40 per centum upon salaries and wages paid by the National Government, in cases where such reduction will not interfere with the existing contracts; and that a further saving, perhaps not less considerable, may be effected by the abolition of the franking privilege and reduction of postal expenses and retrenchment in other directions will doubtless suggest itself to the reflection of Congress, and it is most respectfully recommended that every retrenchment compatible with the vigor and efficiency of the public service, be promptly and effectually made.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JULY 5, 1861.

$2,000 U. S. 6s, '81 Reg	85¾	1,000 L. E. & W. 1st M. bs.	60
15,000 do	85	59 Amer. Exch. Bank	74½
23,000 U. S. 6s '81..Cou	85¾	41 do	74¾
7,000 U. S. 5s, '74 Cou	77	10 Continental Bank	61
1,000 U. S. 6s '62. Cou	92½	25 U. S. Trust Co.	115
2,000 U. S. 5s '71. Cou	77½	55 Pacific M. S. Co.	70
7,000 Treas. 12 p. c. n	102	50 do s30	70
550 Treas. 6 p. c., 2 yr	98	100 do	70¼
2,000 N. Y. State 7s, '70	108	25 New-Jersey Cen. R.	102
2,000 N. Y. State 6s, '73	101	75 N. Y. Cen. R.	73⅝
1,000 Ind. State 2½s	50	50 do s10	73⅝
71,000 Tenn. State 6s, '90	37½	300 do s18	73⅝
80,000 do b3	37½	60 Hudson R. R. s60	31¼
12,000 Vir. State 6s... c	47	25 do	32
8,000 do s3	43½	00 Harlem R. Pref.	29¼
5,000 do b30	45	50 Mich. Cen. R. s10	42½
2,000 M. 6s, I. to H. & St. J. R.	43½	50 Ill. Cent. R. Sc. b30	64
1,000 do	44½	50 do s5	64¾
34,000 N. C. State 6s	56	300 do s30	64⅞
41,000 Mo. State 6s	37¾	425 do	65
49,000 do	37¾	50 do b30	65
16,000 do	37⅞	15 Cl. Col. & Cin. R.	97
2,000 La. State 6s	51¼	150 Gal. & Chi. R.	60⅞
2,000 do	51½	100 do s15	60¾
5,000 do	51½	50 do s10	60⅝
2,000 do	51¾	300 do	61
2,000 Chic. & N. W. 2d M.	13	100 Clev. & Toledo R.	24
2,000 M. C. 8 pr ct 1st M. Sin. Fund Con. bds.	91½	150 Chi. & Rock I. R.	34
		20 Del. L. & West. R.	72½

FRIDAY, July 5—P. M.

The Stock Exchange opened, after the Fourth of July holiday, upon a large supply of the Border State Stocks, supposed to be from the Bank Departments of Illinois and Wisconsin. Fortunately for the sellers, there is continued demand at low prices, and the market absorbed over $300,000 of Tennessees, Missouris, &c., without depreciating the price, ½@1 ℘ cent. Indeed at the close the prices were firmer, if anything, than at the outset of the call. The market is made stronger by private advice that the supply in the Illinois Department has been greatly reduced. There was also a liberal inquiry for the National Stocks, both fives and six ℘ cents, and the full rates of Wednesday were paid for the new issues of 1881, and an advance of ½ ℘ cent. on the 5 ℘ cents. of 1871. The Treasury Notes, bearing 10@12 ℘ cent., were in good demand, and but few offering. In Railway Mortgages only a very partial business was done, and the Railway Shares reflected a dull speculative feeling, without much alteration in the prices paid at the Board or the bidding on the Street in the afternoon. Only one session of the Exchange Board was held to-day, and the same order is continued for Saturday. Considerable disappointment was felt on the Street in the afternoon that the President's Message was not telegraphed at an earlier hour, but the fact of the prompt organization yesterday of both Houses of Congress, and the belief that the tone and recommendations of the President will be firm and to the great purpose of maintaining the integrity and supremacy of the Government, caused prices to leave off firm. Sales of New-York Central to the extent of 2,000 shares were made about 3½ o'clock, at 73⅞ per cent., and that price bid for more, and 60⅞@61 was the closing quotations for Galena, of which there are strong buyers in the market this week, irrespective of the question of a former dividend on the stock, but on the merits and long-established credit of the property and its current traffic. Illinois Central left off steady, as on Wednesday, at 65 per cent. for the cash stock. There was an upward reaction again in Pacific Mail shares, and 70@70¼ per cent. was paid for the cash stock. In Reading, Erie, Hudson and Harlem, there was not much said or done, and with the exception of Galena and Illinois Central, the Western Stocks were quite tame. The general market closed firm:

Virginias	46¾	Illinois Central	65
Missouris	37¾	Toledo	24
Tennessees	37⅝	Pacific	70½
New-York Central	73⅝	Hudson	32
Galena	60⅞	Reading	33

The Money Market since the holiday is quite dull. Lenders outside of Bank find it difficult to place demand loans on stock collateral at 5@6 ℘ cent., and equally so to command unquestionable mercantile paper of short date, at 6@7 ℘ cent. The Banks continue to accumulate Specie rapidly, while their line of Loans and Discounts is again lower this week. The Foreign Exchanges for Saturday's mail are firm in rates on a moderate amount of actual business. On London, 106¾@107 ℘ cent. for Bankers' and 105½@106½ for Merchant bills. On Paris, 5 32½f.@5.30f. for Bankers' bills.

There is a good inquiry this week for the 6 ℘ cent. two year Treasury bills of the United States, to pay into the Custom-house for duties. The Importers of Sugar, in anticipation of an early increase of the duty on that article, are hastening to pay the present duty of ¾ of a cent. the pound not only on their current entries, but on Sugars in bond. The Treasury bills, which rated at 97 ℘ cent. last week, are up to 98½@99 ℘ cent. to-day.

The Bondholders of the city of St. Louis, or their representatives in New-York, are requested to meet and confer with a Commissioner of that city, at the office of CLARK, DODGE & Co., to-morrow (Saturday) at 1 o'clock, on the subject of the July interest.

The following returns of June traffic on the railways have been received:

	June 1861.	June 1860.
Illinois Central	$159,941	$188,060
Galena & Chicago	164,931	93,448
Wabash Valley	79,073	67,428
Buffalo & Erie	46,773	44,603
Hudson River	129,382	129,996

A bill of a financial character has passed the House of Representatives of the Tennessee Legislature, and will probably pass the Senate, the substance of which is about as follows: Section 1 authorizes the Banks of the State to receive and pay out the Treasury notes of the Confederate States, issued by the authority of the Provisional Congress of those States in May, 1861. Sec. 2 authorizes all officers of the State to accept said Treasury notes in payment of moneys due the State and the several counties thereof; and are also authorized to receive in payment of moneys due the State and the counties thereof, the circulation of the Banks of the State which conform to the Bank Code of Tennessee, and the acts amendatory. Sec. 3. The Banks of the State, subject to the provisions of the Bank code, including the Bank of Tennessee, shall resume specie payment simultaneously; and it is made unlawful for one of said Banks to resume specie payment in advance of another. Sec. 4 enacts that the policy of the Banks, in retiring and diminishing their circulation, is detrimental to the public interest, *and that they be required to reverse their policy and increase their circulation*, so as to answer the public wants; provided such increased circulation shall not exceed two dollars for one of paid capital stock. Sec. 5 repeals so much of section 1, of an act passed Jan. 31, 1861, fixing the time for the Banks therein named to resume specie payment by July 1, 1862. Sec. 6 makes it unlawful for any Bank in the State to pay dividends to stockholders who are citizens of non-slaveholding States; this prohibition to continue "during the existence of the war which the Federal Government is waging against the Confederate States of America." Violation of this provision of this act by any officer of any Bank of this State, or agent or attorney thereof, will be punished by imprisonment not less than twelve months and a fine not less $1,000. Ownership herein mentioned shall be determined by the books of the Bank as they stood on April 15, 1861. Sec. 7 *makes it unlawful to pay the interest on the bonds of the State or other bonds upon which the State may be liable, if said bonds were held and owned on the 15th April, 1861, by citizens of the non-slaveholding States, or by any corporation of said States*: the day named being the date of President LINCOLN'S proclamation, calling for 75,000 volunteers for the subjugation of the South. It is made unlawful also to pay the principal or any part thereof of said bonds; this prohibition to continue during the war, mentioned above. Sec. 8. makes it unlawful for citizens or corporations of the State, to pay debts which they may owe to corporations or citizens of the non-slaveholding States, during the war; it is also made unlawful to evade the provisions of this act, by pretended assignment, or by otherwise falsely representing oneself as owner of any debts thus due; an assignment of any of said debts since the commencement of hostilities shall be *prima facie* evidence of evasion. No agent or attorney shall pay over moneys which may now be collected or may hereafter be collected for citizens and corporations of the non-slaveholding States; this prohibition to continue during the war. Sec. 9, enacts, that a violation of sections 7 and 8 of this act shall be punished by imprisonment at the discretion of the Court, and to a fine equal in amount to the sum paid. Sec. 10, makes it unlawful for any bank, or the officers or agent thereof, to remove from the State, the assets or any part of the assets of any bank, for the benefit of stockholders who may be residents of non-slaveholding States; this prohibition to continue during the war. Any bank officer who shall violate the provisions of this section shall be guilty of a felony, and shall be imprisoned in the State Penitentiary for not less than five nor more than ten years. Sec. 11 enacts, that the interest on all bonds of the State upon which the State may be liable, held by the citizens or corporations of friendly Powers, to be paid at Nashville, New-Orleans, or Charleston, provided said bonds were *bona fide* held and owned by such citizens and corporations on the 15th April, 1861, ownership to be proved by the affidavit of the party demanding payment or otherwise satisfactorily to the Comptroller, the Comptroller to elect at which of said points the interest shall be met.

This act, so far as it prohibits the payment of interest on the Public Debt, and of debts due to or collections made for citizens of the United States, is not an act of unconditional repudiation, in terms, but of limited suspension of payments during the War. It is scarcely less creditable, however, to the State, so far as the integrity of its public faith is involved, though it is some satisfaction to her bondholders and to our merchants, holding claims upon her people, to know that this *legal embargo*, upon the exercise of common honesty between debtor and creditor, is to terminate with the War, and that in the meantime the military proclamation of Gen. PILLOW, sequestrating absolutely the property, choses in action, bank stocks, &c., of non-residents, was wholly unauthorized. A letter received to-day from Nashville pronounces the action of PILLOW a usurpation and a nullity.

The rates of Foreign Exchange, as quoted by N. BRANDT, Broker, No. 39 Exchange-place, New-York, for the steamers *Bremen* and *Kangaroo*, leaving Saturday, July 6, are as follows. Mails close at 10½ A. M.:

London—60 days' sight	107 ℘ cent.
London—3 days' sight	108 ℘ cent.
Paris—60 days' sight ℘ dollar	5fr. 30c.
Paris—3 days' sight ℘ dollar	5fr. 25¼c.
Amsterdam—60 days' sight ℘ guilder	40cts.
Hamburg—60 days' sight ℘ marc banco	35½ cts.
Frankfort—60 days' sight ℘ florin	40½ cts.
Bremen—60 days' sight, ℘ rix dollar	76¾ cts.

The earnings of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, from June 24 to June 29, were:

	1860.	1861.
Freight	$18,039 36	$29,109 90
Passengers	6,313 84	6,288 89
Mails, &c.	2,574 55	1,100 00
Total	$26,927 75	$36,498 79
Corrected earnings for the previous month.		$165,707 22
Whole month of June, 1861		164,933 51
Whole month of June, 1860		93,448 90
Increase		$71,484 61

The Gulon Petition Case.

SUPREME COURT.

Before Justice Leonard.

A report has been in circulation for some days, that an order had been issued by Justice LEONARD, at the instance of Mr. Frederick Gulon, for the arrest of Superintendent Kennedy and Mr. James B. Taylor, on an allegation of false imprisonment, growing out of the seizure of the peace petition. Upon inquiry, we learn that such was not the fact. The error probably grew out of an application for such an order, which the Judge promptly refused.

(Advertisement.)

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Nervous disorders originate in the fluids, the brain or the nervous system, and consequently require some potent remedy to assist nature in her functions and for which these medicines are admirably adapted, as they relieve the head and stomach, the very main springs of life, and by expelling the unhealthy obstructions, restore energy and vigor.

(Advertisement.)

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes and Herring's New Patent Burglar-Proof Safes, lined with patent crystalized iron—the only material that cannot be drilled. No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In ship Ocean Telegraph from San Francisco—J. W. Titcomb and lady, Mrs. M. Grimes, Miss A. Harrington, Miss L. Le Roy, H. E. Davis.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 4 34 | Sun sets.... 7 34 | Moon rises.. 3 04
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 6 33 | Gov. Island.. 7 22 | Hell Gate... 8 44

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, July 5.

Arrived.

Steamer Anthracite, Jones, Philadelphia, mdse. to J. & N. Briggs & Co.

Steamer Potomska, Nye, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Pelican, Baker, Providence, with mdse. to I. Bynner.

Ship Sea Lark, (of Boston,) Willcomb, Mazatlan 146 ds., with Brazil wood to Hargous & Co. Was 18 ds. off Cape Horn with strong N. E. gales and very thick stormy weather; was 53 ds. from Cape Horn. June 12, lat. 2 06, lon. 37 40, spoke whaling ship Gen. Williams, from the N. W. Coast full, and all well: had on board as passengers Capt. Wood and 3 seamen, formerly of the ship Roger P. Stringer, lost at sea. June 17, lat. 10 N., lon. 42, exchanged signals with an am. clipper bark, stg. N. W., showing a signal white ground with red cross. July 1, lat. 25 03, lon. 71 01, spoke ship Amos Cunch.

Ship Sublime, (of Boston,) Hodgdon, Rio Janeiro May 23, with coffee to S. & G. S. Johnson. June 6, lat. 1 57 S., lon. 33 62, spoke bark Tejuca, Harrison, from Bahia for Falmouth, Eng., 7 ds. out; had lost both anchors while getting under way in a southern gale from Bahia, (all well.)

Ship Timour, (Br., of Liverpool,) Johnson, Liverpool May 25, with mdse. to Wm. Littledale. June 18, lat. 41 56, lon. 46 34, saw 3 large icebergs.

Bark Pride of the Sea, Pettigrew, Zaza June 6, with sugar to Yznaga del Valle & Co.

Brig Cervo, (Ital.,) Longobardo, Palermo 70 ds., passed Gibraltar April 27, with fruit to order; was bound to New-Orleans, and was notified of the blockade in effect June 5 by the U. S. steamer South Carolina, on that station.

Brig John Stevens, (of Bluehill,) Hopkins, Sagua June 25, with sugar and molasses to C. & E. J. Peters.

Brig Balkan, (Br.,) Owen, Liverpool May 14, with mdse. to master.

Brig Zebulon, (Br.,) Parl, Windsor 10 ds., with plaster to D. R. De Wolf.

Brig Adelphi, Johnson, St. Thomas 13 ds., in ballast, to James Bishop & Co.

Brig Lady of the Lake, (Br., of Bermuda,) Hill, Bermuda 5 ds., with sugar to Middleton & Co.

Brig Helios, (Pruss.,) Saas, Newcastle 70 ds., with coal to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Schr. Tariff, Provost, Stamford, Conn., 2 ds., with mdse. to master.

Schr. New-York Packet, Bancroft, Machias 7 ds., with lumber to L. L. Snow.

Schr. M. S. Partridge, Hicks, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Elizabeth Arcularius, Haskell, Rondout, for Portland.

Schr. Amanda, Kelley, Poughkeepsie, with iron, for Pembroke.

WIND—During the day from S. S. W.

Sailed.

July 3—Ships Mary Glover, for Glasgow; Southerner, Havre; Keystone, Sydney; James R. Keeler, London; Byzantium, do.; Hermine, Bremen. Barks Ida, Queenstown; Margaret Rose, do.; Arctic Hero, Cork; Nueva Teresa, Barcelona; Lenox, Marseilles; Virginia, Barbados; D. U. Murray, Cette. Brigs L. M. Merritt, Falmouth; Belle of the Bay, La Rochelle; Echo, Port au Prince.

July 4—Ship Missouri, for Glasgow. Barks Snowdon, (Br.,) Dublin; Sultana (Aus.,) Queenstown; Cupido, Constantinople. Brigs Regina, (Br.,) St. John, N. B.; Alliance, (Br.,) Santa Cruz.

Miscellaneous.

The Italian brig Cervo, Longobardo, from Palermo, 70 days, Gibraltar April 27, and last from New-Orleans June 5, where she was notified of the blockade then in force from the Chesapeake Bay to the Rio Grande, arrived this morning. She has a full cargo of oranges, lemons, &c., and is consigned to parties in New-Orleans.

Flagstaff for Sale, Thirty Feet Long, Good as new. Price, $10. Inquire at the *Times* counting-room.

Corns, Corns, Corns, Corns.

You that have Hard and Soft Corns can have them cured by calling on Prof. S. KIMBELL, who is permanently located at No. 609 Broadway, corner of Houston-st. Room No. 4, first floor fronting on Broadway. Professor K. has had eight years' experience in treating all diseases of the human feet, and believes that he fully comprehends their nature and treatment. As a Chiropodist, Professor KIMBELL thinks himself the best in America. Operations performed in three minutes so that the boot or shoe can be worn immediately without the least inconvenience to the patient. Genteel and separate apartments for ladies. Professor K. has certificates from eminent Clergymen, Statesmen, Professional men, Merchants and others, of the highest respectability.

FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK.
NEW-YORK, March 18, 1861.

I take pleasure in saying that Prof. Kimbell has entirely cured my corns and those of my wife, more than a year ago, without pain or loss of blood, and I can with confidence recommend him.

J. E. SOUTHWORTH.

Office hours from 9 A. M. to 7 P. M. Ladies and gentlemen attended to at their own residences when desired.

Batchelor's Hair Dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 81 Barclay st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheap est article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANSING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

Humphrey's Homeopathic Specifics.
DEPOT NO. 648 BROADWAY.
The only true and genuine article. Beware of imposition.

MARRIED.

LEVIRICH—SERGENT.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, July 3, by Rev. W. F. Collins, WILLIAM H. LEVIRICH, of Peekskill, to Mrs. DEBORAH E. SERGENT, of New-York City.

☞ Peekskill papers please copy.

FIRTH—SHIRLEY.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, July 4, by Rev. Hiram Hutchins, JAS. T. FIRTH, of Hudson City, N. J., to SARAH E., daughter of Daniel Shirley, Esq., of Flushing, L. I.

WILLIS—BODWELL.—In South Norwalk, Conn., on Tuesday, July 2, by Rev. J. J. Woolley, Mr. THEODORE M. WILLIS, of New-York, to HANNAH MOORE, daughter of Henry E. Bodwell, Esq., of the former place.

DIED.

HOUGHTON.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, July 3, ELLA ISABEL, only daughter of Royall and Virginia Houghton, aged 2 years and 11 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her father, 100th st., between 3d and 4th avs., on Saturday morning, July 6, at 11 o'clock.

COHN.—In this City, on sixth day, seventh month, 5th, suddenly, LIZZIE W., second daughter of Joseph S. and Elizabeth J. Cohn, in the 9th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 82 Elizabeth-st., on first day, the 7th inst., at 2½ o'clock, without further notice.

STRONG.—In this City, on Wednesday, July 3, of diphtheria, MILFORD BARD, only son of Geo. E. and Eleanor Strong, aged 4 years and 6 months.

CLARK.—In this City, on Thursday, July 4, ELLA COLES CLARK, daughter of C. G. Clark and Elizabeth C. Clark, aged 3 years, 1 month and 24 days.

The funeral will take place at Grace Church, on Saturday, the 6th inst. at 1 o'clock. The relatives of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

HAZLET.—In this City, on Wednesday, July 3, ANN ELIZA HAZLET, widow of William R. Hazlet.

The friends of her late husband, of her brothers, Cornelius, George and Alexander Pollon, and of the family, are invited to attend her funeral, this afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 227 Henry st., without further invitation.

YATES.—In this City, on Wednesday, July 3, of dropsy, Mrs. SARAH JANE YATES, wife of Samuel Yates.

Her remains were taken, from her late residence, No. 171 Elm st., to Greenwood for interment, on Thursday, July 4.

GARAHAN.—In Brooklyn, Friday, July 5, FRANCES, relict of the late Bryan Garahan, aged 71 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, at her late residence, No. 20 Tompkins-place, Brooklyn, at 5 o'clock this afternoon. The remains will be taken to Orange County for interment.

CARPENTER.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, July 4, ELLIOT LLOYD, only son of Francis B. and Augusta P. Carpenter, aged 13 months and 24 days.

The friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, at No. 214 Adelphi-st., Brooklyn, this (Saturday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

HOLMES.—In Bay Ridge, on Thursday, July 4, LUCY I. HOLMES, daughter of Thomas Holmes.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at Christ Church, Bay Ridge, this (Saturday) afternoon, at 4½ o'clock.

VAN BEURNEN.—At Schuylerville, N. Y., on Thursday, July 4, of disease of the heart, LOUISA FRANCES, wife of Joseph Van Beurnen, and daughter of J. C. Howe, in the 24th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 66 West 29th st., on Saturday, July 6, at 2 o'clock P. M.

TOWNLEY.—Near Elizabeth, N. J., on Wednesday, July 3, RICHARD TOWNLEY, in the 73d year of his age.

The friends of the family, and of his sons, Robert W. and Jonas W. Townley, and of his sons-in-law, Henry Meeker and A. M. W. Ball, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, on Morris-av., two miles from Elizabeth, on Saturday morning, at 10½ o'clock, without further invitation.

NOOD.—At Ann Arbor, Mich., on Friday, June 28, CAROLINE BROOME, relict of Major Nood, and the last surviving child of Hon. John Broome, deceased.

JOHNSON.—In Paris, on Saturday, June 15, suddenly, EDWIN A. JOHNSON, of New-York, aged 37 years.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF WOOD, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 367—JULY 5, 1861.
1, 9, 35, 55, 40, 21, 46, 41, 75, 29, 23, 49, 48.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 368—JULY 5, 1861.
18, 4, 26, 57, 59, 68, 34, 31, 28, 56, 14, 51.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

PATENT UNFERMENTED BREAD.
Absolutely purer, made by a process which is declared by the College of Physicians in London to be the only true and natural one, and by which all the nutritious and palatable qualities of the wheat are preserved; raised without yeast, baking powders, alkalies, or any corrupting ingredients; keeps moist for many days; never sours; contains twice as much nutrition as any other bread, and warranted the best in the world. For sale at the manufactory, No. 141 East Fourteenth-st., one door from the Academy of Music. Sold also at No. 448 6th-av., one door above 27th st.; No. 320 4th-av., near 24th-st., and No. 375 8th-av., near 29th st.
N. B.—Regularly delivered to families in all parts of the City.
DAVIES & CO.

MRS. MRS. UNION. MISS E. LOVE.
WEDDING CARDS.
Specimens by Mail on receipt of 2 postage stamps.
EVERDELL 302 Broadway, N. Y.

THE ARMY AND NAVY
CAVENDISH SMOKING TOBACCO.
For sale by
H. R. LE ROY,
No. 6 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

MILITARY.

COMPANY H, CAPT. HOGAN.
Recruits wanted! Fifteen good intelligent men wanted for the Washington Greys, now in camp at East New York. On signing the roll and being sworn in, each man is provided with rations, comfortable sleeping apartments will be under pay from date of enlistment, and upon discharge will receive $100. Apply to Lieut. J. W. SWIFT, No. 70 Fulton-st., New-York, or No. 189 Duffield-st., Brooklyn, in the evening, after 7 o'clock.

1,000 HORSES WANTED.
Wanted to purchase, 1,000 good, sound, strong young horses, say from 5 to 8 years old, and not less than 15 hands high. Any number, from one upwards, will be received. Persons having such horses as are above described for sale, will please apply at No. 6 State st.
D. D. TOMPKINS,
Assistant Quartermaster General.
ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, July 3, 1861.

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, DO MOST respectfully solicit any subscriptions of money or clothing, for the purpose of supporting the regiment of cavalry known as the New-York Mounted Riflemen, (four hundred men already enrolled,) now being raised under the auspices of Lieut.-Col. DICKEL commanding, so favorably known to the New-York public as a teacher of riding. Col. DICKEL having served ten years in the Prussian cavalry, six years as teacher of tactics, and nine years as Captain of cavalry in the New-York State Militia, we can most cordially recommend him to your kind support. By permission, Col. DICKEL can refer to the following distinguished men: Gen. Jno. A. Dix, Gen. Charles W. Sandford, Hon. John Cochrane, R. A. Witthaus, Esq.; A. A. Low, Esq., and P. M. Wetmore, Esq. Any of the Committee will receive subscriptions at their respective places of business.
M. W. COOPER, No. 28 Park-place.
R. A. WITTHAUS, No. 34 Barclay-st.
HENRY A. MOTT, No. 145 Broadway.
LOUIS LAFARGE, No. 93 Liberty-st.
LUCIUS HOPKIN, No. 247 Broadway, President Importers' and Traders' Bank.

A SIGNIFICANT FACT.
A distinguished statesman, on being asked what are the principal productions of New-England, replied, New-England raises men.
The force of his reply consisted in the fact that New-Englanders have a world-wide reputation as a race of hardy, athletic men and women—strong and vigorous in body and mind. What the man shall be mainly depends on the care and treatment of the child. Nearly every New-England mother provides
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP
for her babe; there is no section of country on earth where it has been so long and so universally used.

THE QUESTION ANSWERED.
As the question is frequently asked, who is MRS. WINSLOW? we will simply say that she is a lady who, for upwards of 30 years, has untiringly devoted her time and talents as a female physician and nurse, principally among children. She has especially studied the constitution and wants of this numerous class, so generally overlooked or carelessly treated by the faculty in too many instances; and, as a result of this effort, and practical knowledge obtained in a lifetime spent as nurse and physician, she has compounded a Soothing Syrup for children teething. It operates like magic—giving rest and health, and is, moreover, sure to regulate the bowels. In consequence of this article, Mrs. Winslow is becoming world-renowned as a benefactor of her race; children do certainly RISE UP and bless her; especially is this the case in this City. Vast quantities of the Soothing Syrup are DAILY sold and used here. We think Mrs. Winslow has immortalized her name by this invaluable article, and we sincerely believe thousands of children have been saved from an early grave by its timely use, and that millions yet unborn will share its benefits and unite in calling her blessed. No mother has discharged her duty to her suffering little one, in our opinion, until she has given it the benefit of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. Try it, mothers—TRY IT NOW.—*Ladies' Visitor, New-York City.*

A DOWN-TOWN MERCHANT,
Having passed several sleepless nights, disturbed by the agonies and cries of a suffering child, and becoming convinced that Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP was just the article needed, procured a supply for the child. On reaching home and acquainting his wife with what he had done, she refused to have it administered to the child, as she was strongly in favor of Homœopathy. That night the child passed in suffering, and the parents without sleep. Returning home the day following, the father found the baby still worse, and, while contemplating another sleepless night, the mother stepped from the room to attend to some domestic duties, and left the father with the child. During her absence he administered a portion of the SOOTHING SYRUP to the baby, and said nothing. That night all hands slept well, and the little fellow awoke in the morning bright and happy. The mother was delighted with the sudden and wonderful change, and although at first offended at the deception practiced upon her, has continued to use the Syrup, and suffering crying babies and restless nights have disappeared. A single trial of the Syrup never yet failed to relieve the baby, and overcome the prejudices of the mother.

MOTHERS! MOTHERS!! MOTHERS!!!—AN OLD NURSE FOR CHILDREN.—Don't fail to procure Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING. It has no equal on earth. No mother who has ever tried Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN will ever consent to let her child pass through the distressing and critical period of teething without the aid of this invaluable preparation. If life and health can be estimated by dollars and cents, it is worth its weight in gold. Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well-tried remedy.

THIS IS THE SEASON OF THE YEAR when children teething are almost certain to be afflicted with Dysentery and Diarrhœa. Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is a never-failing remedy for these diseases, and will give immediate relief from all pain and distress incident to the process of teething. Every mother should provide it for her children.

DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE NOW KEEP Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething. No medicine in the United States sells like it. It is a standard medicine, and its fame is world wide. Physicians order and use it, wherever its magical effects have been witnessed.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS and IMITATIONS.
None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New York, is on the outside wrapper.
Sold by Druggists throughout the world.
Principal office, No. 13 Cedar-st., New-York.
Price, only 25 cents a bottle.

ANOTHER BRILLIANT STAR
ADDED TO THE GALAXY OF
THE SUNDAY MERCURY.
That veteran of the Local Press,
THE DISBANDED VOLUNTEER,
Is engaged to write exclusively for
THE SUNDAY MERCURY,
And will make his first appearance to-morrow in a humorous and caustic letter from Washington.
The great
DOESTICKS
Will also give a rich account of his Fourth of July experience in
TO-MORROW'S SUNDAY MERCURY,
Which will also contain Fire and Military Intelligence, all the news of Saturday night, and an unparalleled quantity of choice family reading matter for Sunday.

KNAPP'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT OF ROOTS FOR MAKING ROOT BEER.
This Extract, from which the healthy beverage known as Knapp's Root Beer is made, is put up in bottles, at 25c., 50c., $1 and $2 each, sufficient to make 10, 25, 75 and 200 gallons of the Beer. General dépôt, No. 362 Hudson-st. Sold, also, by most wholesale and retail druggists.

ARMY EXPRESS.
ADAMS' EXPRESS COMPANY
Are authorized to run daily expresses for the transmission of boxes, packages, and all descriptions of goods for the soldiers and army use.

SPECIAL ORDER NO. 64.
HEAD-QUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA,
FORT MONROE, June 21, 1861.
In consequence of the necessity of a rigid examination and strict responsibility, with reference to the large amount of express freight landed at this post, this business must be under the control of but one Company. Adams' Express Company will be the only express authorized to convey express freight to this post.
By command of Maj.-Gen. BUTLER.
T. J. HAINES, Act. Asst. Adj't. Gen.

Army expresses in charge of Special Messengers for Washington, Georgetown, Alexandria, Arlington Heights, Beach's Springs, Annapolis, Baltimore, Harrisburgh, Grafton—and to all places where the Troops are stationed—leave our office, No. 59 Broadway, daily, at 1 P. M., 4 P. M., 5 P. M. and 6 P. M.
Packages for the soldiers taken at half our usual rates to the above places; freight must be prepaid in all cases.
Care should be taken that all articles are properly marked to the individuals, number of the company, and the regiment, where stationed, &c. &c.
ARMY CONTRACTORS and SUTLERS, and shippers generally, can make special contracts for time and rates on application to JOHN HOEY, at our New-York office.
Small packages for Miss DIX (intended for the wounded and disabled soldiers) CARRIED FREE.
ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY.

ARMY EXPRESS.
ADAMS' EXPRESS COMPANY carry packages to the soldiers at one-half the usual rates.

being killed; and Gen. Morris has sent a large force in pursuit of them.

Gen. McClellan was expecting to attack the main body under Wise at Laurel Hill on the 4th.

BURNING OF THE STEAMER CATALINE.

Fortress Monroe, Wednesday, July 3.

The steamer *Cataline*, recently employed as a transport between here and Newport's News, was burned last evening. The vessel is a total loss, the crew having barely time to escape.

The *Cataline* formerly belonged to the Bridgeport line, and was owned by Freeman & Co. She was insured for $25,000, and had been under contract with the Government for three months at $10,000 per month.

Capt. Gordon, of the *Cumberland*, gallantly removed the rifled cannons from the burning steamer.

Col. Allen's Regiment to-day went up to Newport's News. Otherwise there has been no military movement of importance.

Gen. Butler, accompanied by Hon. H. J. Raymond, this afternoon paid his respects to Commodore Stringham.

The *Quaker City* came up from the Capes, but reports nothing new.

One of the letters intercepted near Great Bethel, mentioned in yesterday's dispatch, says there are five thousand troops at Yorktown, and that one Parrot gun and two rifled cannon were the principal pieces used by the rebels at the affair at Great Bethel.

A flag of truce is here again from Norfolk, boldly flaunting the rebel rag and cruising about the roads without molestation. Why does Com. Stringham permit the enemy to observe our every movement? The flag of truce brings several fugitives, chiefly women, from Norfolk.

THE FOURTH AT THE FORTRESS.

Fortress Monroe, Thursday, July 4.

The flag of truce yesterday brought down the British Consul from Norfolk, who was desirous of visiting Baltimore in reference to an English vessel which had got into trouble. Commodore Stringham would not permit him to do so, for the reason that the privilege of the flag of truce has been already sufficiently abused by the Secessionists.

Heavy firing was heard this morning in the direction of Norfolk—doubtless salutes in honor of American Independence.

The ships-of-war in the harbor fired a National salute at noon, the guns of the Fortress responding.

There are grand parades this evening at the several camps.

There are no military movements to expect to-day. Work at the Fortress has been generally suspended.

THE U. S. TREASURY.

REPORT OF SECRETARY CHASE.

Treasury Department, Washington,
Friday, July 5.

The Secretary of the Treasury is required by law to prepare and lay before Congress, at the commencement of every session, a report on the subject of finance, containing estimates of the public revenue and public expenditures, and plans for improving and increasing the revenue.

This duty, always important and responsible, is now rendered doubly important and responsible by the peculiar circumstances under which the present session of Congress is held.

A vast conspiracy against the Union of the States, and the very existence of the National Government, which has been gathering strength and preparing hostilities for several years past, has at length broken out into flagrant violence, and has assumed proportions so serious that an extraordinary exertion of the public force, creating extraordinary demands upon the public resources, is required for its speedy and complete discomfiture and suppression. In the judgment of the Secretary, the clearest understanding of the actual condition of the public finances, and of the measures demanded by its exigencies, will be obtained by considering the whole subject under the following general heads:

First—The balance arising from the receipts and expenditures of the fiscal year, 1861, ending on the 30th of June.

Second—The demands upon the Treasury, arising under existing appropriations, and created by the new year, 1862, exigencies for which provision is to be made during the fiscal year.

Third—The best way of providing for these demands, and the means available for that purpose.

As to the first and second branches, the Secretary shows an aggregate of appropriations already made of seventy-nine millions, seven hundred and ten thousand eight hundred and seventy dollars and eight cents. He proceeds:

The additional estimates herewith submitted for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1861, including the deficiency caused by the application of $6,298,859 06 to the service of the preceding year, will require additional appropriations.

For Civil List, Foreign Intercourse and miscellaneous objects, $831,496 90; for the Interior Department, $431,525 75; for the War Department, $185,296,397 19; for the Navy Department, $30,609,520 29; in the aggregate, $217,168 850 15. In addition to these demands upon the Treasury, it will be necessary to provide for the redemption of the Treasury Notes due and maturing, to the amount of $12,639,861 44, and for the payment of the interest on the public debt to be created during the year, which, computed for the average of the six months, may be estimated at $9,000,000.

After further figuring, the Secretary says the whole amount required for the fiscal year of 1862, may, therefore, be stated at $318,519,581 87.

It will be seen that in the foregoing estimates, no provision for the interest on the existing public debt specifically appears. The omission is only apparent, the estimate for that interest being included in the sum of nearly $66,000,000 already appropriated for the year 1862.

On the third branch, viz: the Ways and Means, the Secretary says:

"To provide the large sums required for ordinary expenditure, and by the existing emergency, it is quite apparent, duties on imports, the chief resource for ordinary disbursements, will not be adequate."

The deficiency of revenue, whether from imports or other sources, must necessarily be supplied from loans, and the problem to be solved is that of so proportioning the former to the latter, and so adjusting the details of both, that the whole amount needed may be obtained with certainty, with due economy, with the least possible inconvenience, and with the greatest possible incidental benefit to the people.

The Secretary has given this important subject the best consideration which the urgency of his varied public duties has allowed, and now submits to the consideration of Congress, with great deference, and no little distrust of his own judgment, the conclusions to which he has arrived. He is of the opinion that $80,000,000 should be provided by taxation, and that $240,000,000 should be sought through loans. It will hardly be disputed that in every sound system of finance, adequate provision by taxation for the prompt discharge of all ordinary demands, for the punctual payment of the interest on loans and for the creation of a gradually increasing fund for the redemption of the principal is indispensable. Public credit can only be created by public faith, and public faith can only be maintained by an economical, energetic and prudent administration of public affairs, and by the prompt and punctual fulfillment of every public obligation. It has been already stated that appropriations for the ordinary expenditures for the fiscal year of 1862, including the permanent and indefinite descriptions amounts to $65,887,849 34, and the interest to be paid on the debt, to be incurred during the year, has been estimated at $9 000 000, making an aggregate of ordinary expenditure of $74,887,849 34. If to these sums be added $5,000,000, as a provision for the reduction and final extinguishment of the public debt, the total will be $79,887,849 34. To provide for these payments it is proposed, in accordance with the principle just stated, to raise by taxation at least the sum of $80,000,000. In considering the choice of revenue, adequate to the purposes just indicated, the attention of the Secretary has been necessarily drawn to the different modes of taxation authorized by the Constitution. The choice is limited to duties on imports, direct taxes and internal duties or excise duties on imports, constitute the chief form of indirect taxation. Direct taxes include capitation taxes, taxes on real estate, and probably general taxes on personal property included in lists embracing all descriptions, and valued by a uniform rule, while under the head of internal duties and excises, may be included all taxes on consumption, and taxes on special descriptions of personal property, with reference to use rather than value. The principal advantages of the system of direct taxes are found in the sensibility with which they are felt and observed, in the motives thus arising for economy and fidelity in the Administration, and in the manifest equity of distributing burdens in proportion to means rather than in proportion to consumption. On the other hand, the advantages of indirect taxation, by duties on imports are found in the economy of collection, in the facility of payment, in the adaptability to the encouragement of industry, and, above all, in the avoidance of Federal interference with the finances of the States, whose main reliance for revenue, for all objects of [illegible] administration, must necessarily be upon levies on property. These considerations have doubtless determined the preference which has always been [illegible] by the people of the United States, as well as their legislative and executive for duties on imports, as the chief source of national revenue. Only on occasions of special exigency has it hitherto been had to direct taxation, or to internal duties or excises.

No departure is proposed by the Secretary from the line of policy thus sanctioned. He ventures to recommend only such modifications of the existing tariff as will produce the principal part of the needed revenue, and such resort to direct taxes or internal duties as circumstances may require in order to make good whatever of duties may be found to exist. That the present tariff of duties will not produce the revenue required by sound principles of finance under existing circumstances, is a proposition which will command general assent.

It was formed, indeed, with reference to a very different condition of affairs. The receipts for the last quarter of the fiscal year just closed were only $5 527,246 33 and though a very considerable improvement in the revenue may be confidently anticipated for the current fiscal year, should no change be made in the rates of duties, it will be inadequate beyond doubt, to the demands of the Treasury which should be provided for without resort to loans. These demands, as has been already stated, will reach the sum of $79,887 849 34 a sum not greater, perhaps, than may be reasonably expected in more prosperous years from a well adjusted tariff of duties, though greater than can now be expected from any tariffs.

The disorders of business, incident to a disturbed condition of political affairs, will be gradually redressed, as new channels open to receive the trade obstructed in former courses, and the new employments engage the industry displaced from former pursuits. With this revival of trade and industry, the revenue will improve, even though the restoration of peace may be delayed beyond our present hope. It is hardly to be doubted, moreover, that the great body of the citizens of the States now involved in the calamities of insurrection will, ere long, become satisfied that order, and peace, and security for all rights of property, and for all personal and political rights in the Union and under the Constitution, are preferable to the disorder, and conflict, and insecurity necessarily incident to the attempts to subvert the Government, break up the institutions, and destroy the nationality by force and violence. When under the influence of this reasonable conviction, the people of the several States now constrained by the criminal folly of political partisans into civil war against the Union, shall in their turn constrain these partisans to loyalty, to law and obedience to the Constitution. It is not unreasonable to expect that, with a restored Union, will come not merely renewed prosperity, but prosperity renewed in a degree and measure without parallel in the past experience of our country.

While recommending the changes in the existing tariff, and the other revenue measures, which seem to him necessary, the Secretary indulges a confident expectation that they will ultimately prove adequate to all reasonable demands for ordinary expenditures for the payment of the interest and for the reduction of the public debt, and that they will, moreover, be establishing a National credit on sure foundations, which will contribute, in no inconsiderable degree, to that revival of trade and industry which, by its healthful reaction, will in turn essentially promote the increase and security of the revenue.

The sources of revenue most promptly to be made available must be sought, doubtless, in the articles now exempt from duty, or but lightly taxed. Nearly all these articles have heretofore contributed in a full measure to the National income. It was only when the debts contracted in former wars for the establishment of our National independence, or the vindication of our National rights had been fully paid, and the revenue had been increased largely beyond any legitimate uses of the Government, that it was thought proper to remove the duties on some of them, and largely reduce the duties on others. That intelligent patriotism which cheerfully sustained the former charges, will even more cheerfully sustain those made necessary now for the preservation of our national Union and the maintenance of the sovereignty of the people. Of the articles now lightly taxed, sugar, and of those wholly exempt from duty, tea and coffee, are the most important.

The Secretary most respectfully proposes to Congress that a duty of 2½ cents per pound be laid on brown sugar, of 3 cents per pound on clayed sugar, of 4 cents per pound on loaf and other refined sugars, of 2½ cents per pound on the syrup of sugar-cane; of 6 cents per pound on candy; of 6 cents per gallon on molasses, and of 4 cents per gallon on sour molasses; and it is also proposed that a duty of 5 cents per pound be imposed on coffee, 15 cents per pound on black tea, and 20 cents per pound on green tea.

From these duties it is estimated that an additional revenue of not less than $20,000,000 annually may be raised, while the burden of this revenue upon our own people will be to some considerable degree mitigated by participation on the part of the foreign producers. Without going here into other details of less importance, the Secretary thinks it proper to add in general, that from the proposed duties on articles now exempt and from changed duties on articles now either lightly burdened or so heavily taxed that the tax amounts to a prohibition, a further increase of revenue, to the amount of $7,000,000, may be anticipated; and that the improving condition of trade and industry warrant a just expectation that the revenue from the duties of the present tariff, not affected by the proposed changes, will not fall short of $30,000 000. He estimates, therefore, the total revenue from imports during the present year at $57,000,000, to which may be added the sum of $3,000,000 to be derived from the sales of public lands and miscellaneous sources, making the total revenue for the year, $60,000,000. While, therefore, there is every reason to believe that under a modified tariff, when the prosperity of the country shall be fully restored, an annual revenue of not less than $80,000,000, and probably more, may be realized, it will be necessary, in order to sustain fully the public credit, to provide for raising the sum of $20,000,000 for the current year at least, by direct taxes, or from internal duties or excises, or from both.

The Constitution requires that the former be apportioned among the States, in the ratio of the Federal population, the latter need only be uniformed throughout the United States. The taxes on real estate, and perhaps the general taxes on personal property, must therefore be apportioned. Taxes on distilled liquors, on bank notes, on carriages, and similar descriptions of property, must not be higher in one State than the taxes on the same articles in another State.

The Secretary submits to the superior wisdom of Congress the determination of the question, whether the resort shall be made to direct taxes or to internal duties, or both, for the supply of the probable deficiencies of that portion of the public resources which, upon the principles already explained, must be furnished by taxation.

The value of the real and personal property of the people of the United States, according to the census of 1860, is $16,102,924,116, or, omitting fractions, of sixteen thousand millions of dollars.

The value of real property is estimated at $11,272,043,881, and the value of personal property at $4,830,880,235. The proportion of property of both descriptions in the United States, excluding those at present under insurrection, is $10,900,758 009, of which sum $7,630,530 603 represents, according to the best estimates, the value of the real, and $3,270,227,404 the value of the personal property, a rate of one-eighth of one per cent. *ad valorem* on the whole real and personal property of the country, would produce a sum of $20,126,667. A rate of one-fifth of one per cent. on the real and personal property of the States not under insurrection, would produce the sum of $21,600,056; and a rate of three-tenths of one per cent. on the real property alone, in these States, would produce $22,891,590,—either sum being largely in excess of the amount required.

In some of the States the revenue for all purposes of State, county and municipal expenditure are raised in this manner, and the assessments of real and personal property levied on valuations made under State authority, form a certain and convenient method of collection. If such valuations existed in all the States, it would not be difficult through the assumption and payment by the several States of their several proportions of the tax, or through the cooperation of the State authorities in its collection, or through Federal agencies created for the purpose; but using the State valuations to assess and collect the levy for National purposes. It is the absence of such valuations in some of the States, and the uncertainty of effective cooperation in all which makes the employment of an extensive and complicated Federal machinery for the collection of direct taxes necessary, and supplies the basis for the most serious objection against that mode of levying revenue. It has been objected, and not without apparent reason, to a resort to direct taxes, at this time; that in consequence of the disturbed condition of the country, the apportionment required by the Constitution cannot be made. The Secretary, however, adopts the opinion that the Constitutional requirement will be satisfied if Congress, in the act levying the tax, shall apportion it among the several States in the required manner. The tax cannot become unconstitutional because it may be deficient, or even temporarily impossible to collect it as apportioned, if it were otherwise the objection would be fatal to internal duties, as well as to direct taxes, for in the present condition of the country it is impossible, whatever uniformity may be observed in the law, imposing such duties to make them uniform in collection. Internal duties may be collected more cheaply than direct taxes, by fewer agents, and with less interference with the financiers of the States. They may also be made to bear mainly upon articles of luxury, and thus diminish, to a certain extent, the burdens imposed by duties on imports upon the classes of the people least able to bear them. It has been already shown that a light, direct tax, from which the Secretary ventures to suggest very small properties may be properly and advantageously exempted, will produce the sum needed for revenue.

In the judgment of the Secretary, the needful sum may also be obtained from moderate charges on stills and distilled liquors, on ale and beer, on tobacco, on bank notes, on spring carriages, on silver ware and jewelry, and on legacies. If both sources of revenue be resorted to to the extent suggested, the amount required from loans will be proportionately diminished, and the basis of the public credit proportionately enlarged and strengthened, whether both these modes of taxation be resorted to under present emergencies, or only one of them, the Secretary will but illy perform his duty to Congress or to the People, if he omits to urge the great importance, the absolute necessity indeed, of such full provision of the annual revenue as will manifest to the world a fixed purpose to maintain inviolate the public faith by the strictest fidelity to all public engagements.

It will not, perhaps, be thought out of place if the Secretary suggest here that the property of those engaged in insurrection, or in giving aid and comfort to the insurgents may properly be made to contribute to the expenditures, made necessary by their criminal misconduct. As a part of the punishment due to the guilt of involving the nation in the calamities of civil war, and thereby bringing distress upon so many innocent citizens, Congress may justly provide for the forfeiture of the whole or a part of the estates of offenders, and for the payment of its proceeds into the public treasury. Before dismissing the subject of the proper provision for ordinary expenditures, including interest on the public debt and a proper amount for a sinking fund, the Secretary respectfully asks the consideration of Congress for the question whether the current disbursements of the Government may not be themselves diminished. He ventures to suggest that a considerable saving may be judiciously effected by a reduction for the time at least, of 40 per centum upon salaries and wages paid by the National Government, in cases where such reduction will not interfere with the existing contracts; and that a further saving, perhaps not less considerable, may be effected by the abolition of the franking privilege and reduction of postal expenses and retrenchment in other directions, will doubtless suggest itself to the reflection of Congress, and it is most respectfully recommended that every retrenchment compatible with the vigor and efficiency of the public service, be promptly and effectually made.

The Secretary has already said that, on the supposition that $80,000,000 may be raised by taxation in the mode proposed, or derived from the sales of the public lands and miscellaneous sources, it will still be necessary, in order to meet the extraordinary demands of the present crisis, to raise the sum of $240,000,000 by loans. A comparison of the acts by which loans have been already authorized, and of the loans actually made, will show what resources of this description are available under the existing laws. The act of June 22, 1860, authorized the borrowing of $21,000,000, at an interest not above 6 per cent., under this authority, Mr. Secretary Cobb, in October, 1860, reorganized a loan $10,000,000, but from causes not necessary to be here specified, the takers of $2,978 000 failed to make good their offers. The amount realized, therefore, was only $7,022,000, leaving for future negotiation under the act, the sum of $13,978,000. The act of the 8th of February, 1861, authorizes another loan of $25,000,000 on bonds, at six per cent., and permitted the acceptance of the best bids, whether above or below par. Under this act in February, 1861, Mr. Secretary Dix disposed of bonds to the amount of $8,006,000 at rates varying from 90.15 to 96.10 for each $100, and realizing the sum of $7,243,500 35, leaving to be negotiated the sum of $16,994,000. The act of March 2, 1861, commonly called the tariff act, authorized another loan of $10,000,000 at an interest not exceeding six per cent., and also authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury to issue Treasury notes in exchange for coin, or in payment of debts for the amount of any bids not accepted under the act of Feb. 8, 1861, and for the amount of any loans restricted to par, not taken under the proposals authorized by the act of January 18 1860 or by the Tariff act itself. Under the acts of February and March 1861, the present Secretary, in April, 1861, disposed of $3 099,000 in bonds, at rates varying from 85 per centum to par, $4,901,000 in Treasury notes at above par, realizing for the $8 000.000 offered, the sum of $7,814,898 to the Treasury; and in May, 1861, the further disposal of $7 310 000.

The present Secretary also invited proposals at par for $13,987,000, being the balance of the loan authorized by the act of June, 1860. No bids were received except three for twelve thousand in the aggregate, which, having been made under misapprehension, were permitted to be withdrawn, or applied as offers for Treasury Notes at par, or for bids under the act of February at 85 per cent. The Secretary has since, under the authority of March, 1861, issued Treasury Notes to offerers at par and in payment to public creditors to the amount of $5,584 550. The only authority now existing for obtaining money by loan is, therefore, found in the act of March 2, 1861, which authorizes the issuing of bonds bearing an interest of 6 per cent., or in default of offers at par, the issue or payment of Treasury Notes bearing the same rate, at par to the amount of $10,000,000 in bonds, at rates varying from 85 to 93 per cent., and $1 684,000 in Treasury Notes at par, realizing for the $8,994,000 offered the sum of $7,922,353 45, and in the act of June 22, 1860, is modified by the act of March 2, 1860, under which Treasury notes at 6 per cent. may be issued or paid to creditors at par to the amount of $11 393,450, making in the aggregate of loans authorized in some form $21 393,450.

This authority under existing circumstances, is no further available than as creditors may desire to accept payment in Treasury notes at 6 per cent., which is not to be expected except, perhaps, as an alternative for delays, of which a just or prudent Government will not, unless under extreme necessity, permit the occurrence. It needs no further argument to work the conviction that under the existing laws little or nothing of the required sum can be realized. The magnitude of the occasion requires other measures, as the contest in which the Government is now engaged is a contest for national existence and the sovereignty of the people.

It is eminently proper that the appeal for the means of prosecuting it with energy to a speedy and successful issue should be made, in the first instance at least, to the people themselves, and it is highly desirable in order that the circle of contribution may be widely extended, to make the burthen press as lightly as possible upon each individual contributor, and and if possible transmute the burthen into a benefit. To attain these desirable objects, the Secretary submits to Congress the expediency of opening subscriptions for a national loan of not less than $100,000,000, to be issued in the form of Treasury notes or exchequer bills, bearing a yearly interest of 7 3-10 per centum, to be paid half yearly, and redeemable at the pleasure of the United States after three years from date. The sum of $100,000,900 is named as the amount for which it now seems expedient to rely on a subscription of this kind. But it is not intended to restrict loans in this form to any precise limit short of the entire sum which may be required in addition to the sums to be realized from other sources for all the purposes of the year. The interest of 73-10 is suggested because it is liberal to the subscriber, convenient for calculation, and under existing circumstances a fair rate for the Government. It is beneficial to the whole people that a loan distributed among themselves should be made so advantageous to the takers as to inspire satisfaction and hopes of profit rather than annoyance and fears of loss; and if the rate of interest proposed be somewhat higher than that allowed in ordinary times, it will not be grudged to the subscribers when it is remembered that interest on the loan will go into the channels of home circulation, and is to reward those who come forward in the hour of peril to place their means at the disposal of their country. The convenience of calculation incident to the rate proposed is quite obvious, for the interest being equal to one cent a day on fifty dollars, it is only necessary to know the number of days since the date of a note, or the last payment of interest, to determine, at a glance, the amount due upon it.

To increase still further this facility of calculation, it is proposed also to issue the Treasury notes of this loan in sums of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, with the amount of interest for specified periods engraved on the back of each note. The facility thus secured to the holder of determining the exact amount of the note and interest without any trouble of computation, will materially enhance its value for all purposes of investment and payment. While the rate proposed is thus liberal and convenient, the Secretary regards it also as, under existing circumstances, fair and equitable to the Government. The bonds of the United States, bearing an interest of six per cent., and redeemable twenty years after date, cannot be disposed of at current market rates so that the interest on the amount realized will not exceed seven and three-tenths per cent., nor is there any reason to believe that Treasury notes bearing an interest of 6 per cent., receivable for public dues and convertible into 20 years 6 per cent bonds, can be disposed of in any large amounts so that the interest on the sum realized will fall much, if at all, short of the rate proposed for the difference of interest, if any, between such notes and those of the proposed national loan. The Secretary thinks the absence of the feature of receivability for public dues in the latter is a compensation. To secure the widest possible circle of contribution, the Secretary proposes, in addition to the inducements just mentioned, that the books be opened at the office of the Treasurer of the United States in Washington, at the offices of the Assistant Treasurers and depositories of public moneys, at the offices of such Postmasters and other selected persons, in such cities and towns of the Union as may be designated; that subscriptions be received for $50, or any sum being the multiple of $50; that the sums subscribed be paid in cash, or if the subscriber prefer in instalments of one-tenth on the 1st and 15th days of each month thereafter, the first instalment to be forfeited in case of non-payment of subsequent instalments; that interest accrue and be paid as it becomes due on all sums paid in from the day of payment, and that Treasury notes be issued, if required, for all payments except the first instalments, and for these on final payment the Secretary cannot doubt that for a loan so beneficial and so advantageous, secured both as to interest and principal by adequate provisions of revenue, an appeal to the people will be answered with promptitude and liberally. In addition to the sums to be raised by national loan, the Secretary proposes, in case it shall be found inexpedient to provide the whole amount needed in that mode, that bonds or certificate of debt of the United States be issued to lenders in the country, or in any foreign country, rates not lower than par for sums of $500, $1,000 and $5,000, or of £100, £500 and £1,000 sterling, not exceeding in the aggregate $100,000,000, or if issued in the currency of Great Britain not exceeding £20,000,000 sterling. He proposes further that these bonds or certificates be made redeemable at the pleasure of the Government, after a period not exceeding thirty years, after a common date not later than the first day of January, 1862, and bear an interest not exceeding 7 per cent., payable in London or at the Treasury of the United States, with exchange at such rate as will make the payment equal to payment in London. If the ample provision already recommended for the punctual payment of the interest and final redemption of the principal, be made by Congress, the Secretary entertains very confident expectation that it will be found practicable to negotiate a very considerably part of this loan, if not the whole, in our own country at favorable rates; and that whatever part, if any, may be maintained from capitalists in other countries, will be easily obtained. For whatever sums may be needed to supply the full amount required for the service of the fiscal year, and as an auxiliary measure already proposed, the Secretary recommends that provision be made for the issue of Treasury notes for $10 or $20 each, payable one year from date, to an amount not exceeding in the aggregate $50,000,000. These notes should bear interest at the rate of 3 65-100 per cent. and be exchangable at the will of the holder for Treasury notes or exchequer bills, payable after three years, bearing 7 3-10 per cent. interest, or should it be found more convenient they may be made redeemable, on demand, in coin, and issued without interest. In either form the Treasury notes of these smaller denominations may prove very useful if prudently used. In anticipation of revenue they are certain to be received. The greatest care will, however, be requisite to prevent the degradation of such issues into an irredeemable paper currency, than which no more certainly fatal expedient for impoverishing the masses and discrediting the Government of any country can well be devised.

(Signed.) S. P. CHASE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....July 5, 1861.

$2,000 U. S. 6s, '81 Reg	85¼	1,000 L. E. & W. 1st M. bs.	60
15,000 do........	85	50 Amer. Exch. Bank	74½
23,000 U. S. 6s, '81..Cou	85¾	41 do........	74½
7,000 U. S. 5s, '74..Cou	77	10 Continental Bank	64
1,000 U. S. 6s, '62.Cou	92½	25 U. S. Trust Co....	115
2,000 U. S. 5s, '71.Con	77½	55 Pacific M. S. Co.	70
7,000 Treas. 12 p. c. n ..	103	50 do........s30	70
550 Treas. 6 p. c., 2 yr..	98	100 do........	70½
2,000 N. Y. State 7s, '70 .	104	25 New-Jersey Cen. R.	132
2,000 N. Y. State 6s, '73..	101	275 N. Y. Cen. R........	73¾
1,000 Ind. State 2½s	50	50 do........s10	73½
71,000 Tenn. State 6s '90	37¾	300 do........s12	73½
60,000 do........b3	37½	50 Hudson R. R....s60	31½
12,000 Vir. State 6s...c	47	25 do........	32
8,000 do........s3	46½	100 Harlem R. Pref...	22½
5,000 do........s30	45	50 Mich. Cen. R....s10	42½
2,000 M. 6s. L. to H. & St. J. R........	42½	50 Ill. Cent. R. Sc. s30	64
1,000 do........	44½	50 do........s15	64½
34,000 N. C. State 6s...	58	300 do........s30	64¾
41,000 Mo. State 6s....	37¾	425 do........	65
49,000 do........	37¾	50 do........b30	65
15,000 do........	37⅝	15 Cl. Col. & Cin. R.	97
2,000 La. State 6s....	51½	150 Gal. & Chi. R.....	60⅞
2,000 do........	51½	100 do........s15	60⅝
5,000 do........	51⅝	50 do........s10	60¾
2,000 do........	51¾	300 do........	61
2,000 Chic. & N. W. 2d M.	13	100 Clev. & Toledo R...	24
2,000 M. C. 8 pr ct. 1st M. Sin. Fund Con. bds.	91¾	150 Chi. & Rock I. R...	34
		20 Del. L. & West. R..	72½

Friday, July 5—P. M.

The Stock Exchange opened, after the Fourth of July holiday, upon a large supply of the Border State Stocks, supposed to be from the Bank Departments of Illinois and Wisconsin. Fortunately for the sellers, there is continued demand at low prices, and the market absorbed over $300,000 of Tennessees, Missouris, &c., without depreciating the price, ¼@½ ℔ cent. Indeed at the close the prices were firmer, if anything, than at the outset of the call. The market is made stronger by private advice that the supply in the Illinois Department has been greatly reduced. There was also a liberal inquiry for the National Stocks, both fives and six ℔ cents., and the full rates of Wednesday were paid for the new issues of 3881, and an advance of ½ ℔ cent. on the 5 ℔ cents. of 1871. The Treasury Notes, bearing 10@12 ℔ cent., were in good demand, and but few offering. In Railway Mortgages only a very partial business was done, and the Railway Shares reflected a dull speculative feeling, without much alteration in the prices paid at the Board or the bidding on the Street in the afternoon. Only one session of the Exchange Board was held to-day, and the same order is continued for Saturday. Considerable disappointment was felt on the Street in the afternoon that the President's Message was not telegraphed at an earlier hour, but the fact of the prompt organization yesterday of both Houses of Congress, and the belief that the tone and recommendations of the President will be firm and to the great purpose of maintaining the integrity and supremacy of the Government, caused prices to leave off firm. Sales of New-York Central to the extent of 2,000 shares were made about 3½ o'clock, at 73¾ per cent., and that price bid for more, and 60¾@61 was the closing quotations for Galena, of which there are strong buyers in the market this week, irrespective of the question of a former dividend on the stock, but on the merits and long-established credit of the property and its current traffic. Illinois Central left off steady, as on Wednesday, at 65 per cent. for the cash stock. There was an upward reaction again in Pacific Mail shares, and 70@70½ per cent. was paid for the cash stock. In Reading, Erie, Hudson and Harlem, there was not much said or done, and with the exception of Galena and Illinois Central, the Western Stocks were quite tame. The general market closed firm:

Virginias..........	46½	Illinois Central.....	65
Missouris..........	37¾	Toledo..........	24
Tennessees..........	37¾	Pacific..........	70½
New-York Central...	73⅝	Hudson..........	32
Galena..........	60⅞	Reading..........	33

The Money Market since the holiday is quite dull. Lenders outside of Bank find it difficult to place demand loans on stock collateral at 5@6 ℔ cent., and equally so to command unquestionable mercantile paper of short date, at 6@7 ℔ cent. The Banks continue to accumulate Specie rapidly, while their line of Loans and Discounts is again lower this week. The Foreign Exchanges for Saturday's mail are firm in rates on a moderate amount of actual business. On London, 106¾@107 ℔ cent. for Bankers' and 105½@106½ for Merchant bills. On Paris, 5 32½f.@5.30f. for Bankers' bills.

There is a good inquiry this week for the 6 ℔ cent. two-year Treasury bills of the United States, to pay into the Custom-house for duties. The Importers of Sugar, in anticipation of an early increase of the duty on that article, are hastening to pay the present duty of ¾ of a cent. the pound not only on their current entries, but on Sugars in bond. The Treasury bills, which rated at 97 ℔ cent. last week, are up to 98½@99 ℔ cent. to day.

The Bondholders of the city of St. Louis, or their representatives in New-York, are requested to meet and confer with a Commissioner of that city, at the office of Clark, Dodge & Co., to-morrow (Saturday) at 1 o'clock, on the subject of the July interest.

The following returns of June traffic on the railways have been received:

	June 1861.	June 1860.
Illinois Central..........	$189,941	$188,060
Galena & Chicago..........	164,931	93,448
Wabash Valley..........	79,073	67,428
Buffalo & Erie..........	46,773	44,603
Hudson River..........	129,382	129,996

The rates of Foreign Exchange, as quoted by N. Brandt, Broker, No. 39 Exchange-place, New-York, for the steamers *Bremen* and *Kangaroo*, leaving Saturday, July 6, are as follows. Mails close at 10½ A. M.:

London—60 days' sight..........	107 ℔ cent.
London—3 days' sight..........	108 ℔ cent.
Paris—60 days' sight ℔ dollar..........	5fr 30c.
Paris—3 days' sight ℔ dollar..........	5fr. 26¼c.
Amsterdam—60 days' sight ℔ guilder..........	40cts.
Hamburg—60 days' sight ℔ marc banco..........	35½ cts.
Frankfort—60 days' sight ℔ florin..........	40½ cts.
Bremen—60 days' sight, ℔ rix dollar..........	76¾ cts.

The earnings of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, from June 24 to June 29, were:

	1860.	1861.
Freight..........	$18,039 36	$29,109 90
Passengers..........	6,313 84	6,288 89
Mails, &c..........	2,574 55	1,100 00
Total..........	$26,927 75	$36,498 79
Corrected earnings for the previous month.		$165,707 22
Whole month of June, 1861..........		164,933 51
Whole month of June, 1860..........		93,448 90
Increase..........		$71,484 61

The Gulon Petition Case.

SUPREME COURT.

Before Justice Leonard.

A report has been in circulation for some days, that an order had been issued by Justice Leonard, at the instance of Mr. Frederick Gulon, for the arrest of Superintendent Kennedy and Mr. James B. Taylor, on an allegation of false imprisonment, growing out of the seizure of the peace petition. Upon inquiry, we learn that such was not the fact. The error probably grew out of an application for such an order, which the Judge promptly refused.

[Advertisement.]

Holloway's Pills.—Nervous disorders originate in the fluids, the brain or the nervous system, and consequently require some potent remedy to assist nature in her functions and for which these medicines are admirably adapted, as they relieve the head and stomach, the very main springs of life, and by expelling the unhealthy obstructions, restore energy and vigor.

GREAT FIRE AT EAST ALBANY.

The Boston Depot Buildings Destroyed—Loss over Half a Million.

Albany, Friday, July 5.

At about 7 o'clock to-night a fire broke out in the freight-house at the Boston depot at East Albany. Soon after the alarm was given, the flames were seen bursting forth in large volumes, and spreading with great rapidity, until the whole line of the building was one sheet of fire. So fierce was the conflagration that nothing could be saved. From this side of the river the sight was very grand. Five canal-boats and steam-dredges, which were in the slip, had no time to get afloat, and the persons in them barely escaped with their lives.

The destruction of property embraces two large freight depots, the passenger depot, the market office, the elevators, fifty-four car-loads live hogs, five canal-boats, one valuable freight bridge. The long passenger bridge was partially saved; the canal boats were all loaded with grain. The destruction of property cannot be less than from $300,000 to $400,000. There are rumors that some lives were lost, about sixty men were in one building that burned so rapidly as to render escape very difficult.

Mr. Fairchild, one of the Superintendents of the freight department, who was endeavoring to save books, was badly burned about the face and breast. Several men jumped in the creek, some, it is supposed, perished in the building, and two firemen were injured by a collision between two engines. The whole dock was burned, and so entire was the destruction that everything at the depot is swept clean.

The loss by this fire will exceed half a million of dollars. The buildings that were destroyed cost the Company over $480,000. Up to a late hour rumors prevailed of loss of life, but nothing certain on that point has yet transpired. The Company had no insurance.

The steamer *New World* lies up to her guards in water. Her freight has all been brought down to-day to lighten her. Boats present condition is bad. It is feared that she is hogged.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes and Herring's New Patent Burglar-Proof Safes, lined with patent crystalized iron—the only material that cannot be drilled. No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

Flagstaff for Sale, Thirty Feet Long, Good as new. Price, $15. Inquire at the *Times* counting-room.

Corns, Corns, Corns, Corns.

You that have Hard and Soft Corns can have them cured by calling on Prof. S. KIMBELL, who is permanently located at No. 609 Broadway, corner of Houston-st., Room No. 4, first floor fronting on Broadway. Professor K. has had eight years' experience in treating all diseases of the human feet, and believes that he fully comprehends their nature and treatment. As a Chiropodist, Professor KIMBELL thinks himself the best in America. Operations performed in three minutes so that the boot or shoe can be worn immediately without the least inconvenience to the patient. Genteel and separate apartments for ladies. Professor K. has certificates from eminent Clergymen, Statesmen, Professional men, Merchants and others, of the highest respectability.

FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK.

New-York, March 18, 1861.

I take pleasure in saying that Prof. Kimbell has entirely cured my corns and those of my wife, more than a year ago, without pain or loss of blood, and I can with confidence recommend him.

J. E. SOUTHWORTH.

Office hours from 9 A. M. to 7 P. Ladies and gentlemen attended to at their own residences when desired.

Batchelor's Hair Dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 81 Barclay st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

Humphrey's Homeopathic Specifics.
DEPOT NO. 562 BROADWAY.
The only true and genuine article. Beware of imposition.

MARRIED.

Levirich—Sergent.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, July 3, by Rev. W. F. Collins, William H. Levirich, of Peekskill, to Mrs. Deborah E. Sergent, of New-York City.

☞ Peekskill papers please copy.

Firth—Shirley.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, July 4, by Rev. Hiram Hutchins, Jas. T. Firth, of Hudson City, N. J., to Sarah E., daughter of Daniel Shirley, Esq., of Flushing, L. I.

Willis—Bodwell.—In South Norwalk, Conn., on Tuesday, July 2, by Rev. J. J. Woolley, Mr. Theodore M. Willis, of New York, to Hannah Moore, daughter of Henry E. Bodwell, Esq., of the former place.

DIED.

Houghton.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, July 3, Ella Isabel, only daughter of Royall and Virginia Houghton, aged 2 years and 11 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her father 100th st. between 3d and 4th avs., on Saturday morning, July 6, at 11 o'clock.

Cohu.—In this City, on sixth day, seventh month, 5th, suddenly, Lizzie W., second daughter of Joseph S. and Elizabeth J. Cohu, in the 9th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 82 Elizabeth-st., on first day, the 7th inst., at 2½ o'clock, without further notice.

Strong.—In this City, on Wednesday, July 3, of diphtheria, Milford Bard, only son of Geo. E. and Eleanor Strong, aged 4 years and 6 months.

Clark.—In this City, on Thursday, July 4, Ella Coles Clark, daughter of C. G. Clark and Elizabeth C. Clark, aged 3 years, 1 month and 24 days.

The funeral will take place at Grace Church, on Saturday, the 6th inst. at 1 o'clock. The relatives of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

Hazlet.—In this City, on Wednesday, July 3, Ann Eliza Hazlet, widow of William R. Hazlet.

The friends of her late husband, of her brothers, Cornelius, George and Alexander Polllon, and of the family, are invited to attend her funeral, this afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 227 Henry st., without further invitation.

Yates.—In this City, on Wednesday, July 3, of dropsy, Mrs. Sarah Jane Yates, wife of Samuel Yates.

Her remains were taken, from her late residence, No. 171 Elm st., to Greenwood for interment, on Thursday, July 4.

Garahan.—In Brooklyn, Friday, July 5, Frances, relict of the late Bryan Garahan, aged 71 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, at her late residence, No. 20 Tompkins-place, Brooklyn, at 5 o'clock this afternoon. The remains will be taken to Orange County for interment.

Carpenter.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, July 4, Elliot Lloyd, only son of Francis B. and Augusta P. Carpenter, aged 13 months and 21 days.

The friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, at No. 244 Adelphi-st., Brooklyn, this (Saturday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

Holmes.—In Bay Ridge, on Thursday, July 4, Lucy I. Holmes, daughter of Thomas Holmes.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at Christ Church, Bay Ridge, this (Saturday) afternoon, at 4½ o'clock.

Van Beurnen.—At Schuylerville, N. Y., on Thursday, July 4, of disease of the heart, Louisa Frances, wife of Joseph Van Beurnen, and daughter of J. C. Howe, in the 24th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 66 West 29th st., on Saturday, July 6, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Townley.—Near Elizabeth, N. J., on Wednesday, July 3, Richard Townley, in the 73d year of his age.

The friends of the family, and of his sons, Robert W. and Jonas W. Townley, and of his sons-in law, Henry Meeker and A. M. W. Ball, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, on Morris-av., two miles from Elizabeth, on Saturday morning, at 10½ o'clock, without further invitation.

Noon.—At Ann Arbor Mich., on Friday, June 28, Caroline Broome, relict of Major Noon, and the last surviving child of Hon. John Broome, deceased.

Johnson.—In Paris, on Saturday, June 15, suddenly, Edwin A. Johnson, of New-York, aged 37 years.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF WOOD, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

Kentucky, Extra Class 367.—July 5, 1861.
1, 9, 35, 55, 40, 21, 46, 41, 75, 29, 23, 49, 48.

Kentucky, Class 368.—July 5 1861.
18, 4, 26, 57, 59, 68, 34, 31, 28, 56, 14, 51.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

PATENT UNFERMENTED BREAD.

Absolutely purer, made by a process which is declared by the College of Physicians in London to be the only true and natural one, and by which all the nutritious and palatable qualities of the wheat are preserved; raised without yeast, baking powders, alkalies, or any corrupting ingredients; keeps moist for many days; never sours; contains twice as much nutrition as any other bread, and warranted the best in the world. For sale at the manufactory, No. 141 East Fourteenth-st., one door from the Academy of Music. Sold also at No. 448 6th-av., one door above 27th st; No. 320 4th-av., near 24th-st., and No. 375 8th-av., near 29th st.

N. B.—Regularly delivered to families in all parts of the City.

DAVIES & CO.

WEDDING CARDS.

Specimens by Mail on receipt of 2 postage stamps.

EVERDELL 302 Broadway, N. Y.

THE ARMY AND NAVY
CAVENDISH SMOKING TOBACCO.
For sale by
H. T. LE ROY,
[illegible]

MILITARY.

COMPANY H, CAPT. HOGAN.

Recruits wanted! Fifteen good intelligent men wanted for the Washington Greys, now in camp at East New-York. On signing the roll and being sworn in, each man is provided with rations, comfortable sleeping apartments, will be uniformed, pay from date of enlistment, and upon discharge will receive $100. Apply to Lieut. J. W. SWIFT, No. 10 Fulton-st., New-York, or No. 125 Duffield-st., Brooklyn, in the evening, after 7 o'clock.

1,000 HORSES WANTED.

Wanted to purchase, 1,000 good, sound, strong young horses, say from 5 to 8 years old, and not less than 15½ hands high. Any number, from one upwards, will be received. Persons having such horses as are above described for sale, will please apply at No. 6 State-st.

D. D. TOMPKINS,
Assistant Quartermaster General.

Assistant Quartermaster General's Office,
New-York, July 3, 1861.

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, DO HERE respectfully solicit any subscriptions of money or clothing, for the purpose of supporting the regiment of cavalry known as the New-York Mounted Rifles, (four hundred men already enrolled,) now being raised under the auspices of Lieut.-Col. Dickel, commanding, so favorably known to the New-York public as a teacher of riding. Col. Dickel having served [illegible] in the Prussian cavalry, six years as teacher of riding, and nine years as Captain of cavalry in the New-York State Militia, we can most cordially recommend him to your kind support. By permission, Col. Dickel can refer to the following distinguished men: Gen. Jno. A. Dix, Gen. Charles W. Sandford, Hon. John Cochrane, R. A. Witthaus, Esq., A. A. Low, Esq., and P. M. Wetmore, Esq. Any of the Committee will receive subscriptions at their respective places of business.

M. W. COOPER, No. 25 Park-place.
R. A. WITTHAUS, No. 34 Barclay-st.
HENRY A. NOTT, No. 185 Broadway.
LOUIS LAVANGE, No. 10 Liberty-st.
LUCIUS HOPKIN, No. 247 Broadway, President Importers' and Traders' Bank.

A SIGNIFICANT FACT.

A distinguished statesman, on being asked what are the principal productions of New-England, replied: New-England raises men.

The force of his reply consisted in the fact that New-Englanders have a world-wide reputation as a race of hardy, athletic men and women—strong and vigorous in body and mind. What the man shall be mainly depends on the care and treatment of the child. Nearly every New-England mother provides

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP

for her babe; there is no section of country on earth where it has been so long and so universally used.

THE QUESTION ANSWERED.

As the question is frequently asked, who is MRS. WINSLOW? we will simply say that she is a lady who, for upwards of 30 years, has untiringly devoted her time and talents as a female physician and nurse, principally among children. She has especially studied the constitution and wants of this numerous class, so generally overlooked or carelessly treated by the faculty in too many instances; and, as a result of this effort, and practical knowledge obtained in a lifetime spent as nurse and physician, she has compounded a Soothing Syrup for children teething. It operates like magic—giving rest and health, and is, moreover, sure to regulate the bowels. In consequence of this article, Mrs. Winslow is becoming world-renowned as a benefactor of her race; children do certainly rise up and bless her; especially is this the case in this City. Vast quantities of the Soothing Syrup are daily sold and used here. We think Mrs. Winslow has immortalized her name by this invaluable article, and we sincerely believe thousands of children have been saved from an early grave by its timely use, and that millions yet unborn will share its benefits and unite in calling her blessed. No mother has discharged her duty to her suffering little one, in our opinion, until she has given it the benefit of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. Try it, mothers—Try it now.—*Ladies' Visitor, New-York City.*

A DOWN-TOWN MERCHANT,

Having passed several sleepless nights, disturbed by the agonies and cries of a suffering child, and becoming convinced that Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP was just the article needed, procured a supply for the child. On reaching home, and acquainting his wife with what he had done, she refused to have it administered to the child, as she was strongly in favor of Homeopathy. That night the child passed in suffering, and the parents without sleep. Returning home the day following, the father found the baby still worse, and, while contemplating another sleepless night, the mother stepped from the room to attend to some domestic duties, and left the father with the child. During her absence he administered a portion of the SOOTHING SYRUP to the baby, and said nothing. That night all hands slept well, and the little fellow awoke in the morning bright and happy. The mother was delighted with the sudden and wonderful change, and although at first offended at the deception practiced upon her, has continued to use the Syrup, and suffering, crying babies and restless nights have disappeared. A single trial of the Syrup never yet failed to relieve the baby, and overcome the prejudices of the mother.

MOTHERS! MOTHERS!! MOTHERS!!!—AN OLD NURSE FOR CHILDREN.—Don't fail to procure Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING. It has no equal on earth. No mother who has ever tried Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN will ever consent to let her child pass through the distressing and critical period of teething without the aid of this invaluable preparation. If life and health can be estimated by dollars and cents, it is worth its weight in gold. Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well-tried remedy.

THIS IS THE SEASON OF THE YEAR when children teething are almost certain to be afflicted with Dysentery and Diarrhœa. Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is a never-failing remedy for these diseases, and will give immediate relief from all pain and distress incident to the process of teething. Every mother should provide it for her children.

DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE NOW KEEP Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething. No medicine in the United States sells like it. It is a standard medicine, and its fame is world-wide. Physicians order and use it, wherever its magical effects have been witnessed.

Beware of counterfeits and imitations.

None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

Principal office, No. 13 Cedar-st., New-York.

Price, only 25 cents a bottle.

ANOTHER BRILLIANT STAR
ADDED TO THE GALAXY OF
THE SUNDAY MERCURY.
That veteran of the Local Press,
THE DISBANDED VOLUNTEER,
Is engaged to write exclusively for
THE SUNDAY MERCURY,
And will make his first appearance to-morrow in a humorous and caustic letter from Washington.

The great
DOESTICKS
Will also give a rich account of his Fourth of July experience in
TO-MORROW'S SUNDAY MERCURY,
Which will also contain Fire and Military Intelligence, all the news of Saturday night, and an unparalleled quantity of choice family reading matter for Sunday.

KNAPP'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT OF ROOTS FOR MAKING ROOT BEER.

This Extract, from which the healthy beverage known as Knapp's Root Beer is made, is put up in bottles, at 25c., 50c., $1 and $2 each, sufficient to make, 10, 25, 75 and 200 gallons of the Beer. General depôt, No. 362 Hudson-st. Sold, also, by most wholesale and retail druggists.

ARMY EXPRESS.

ADAMS' EXPRESS COMPANY

Are authorized to run daily expresses for the transmission of boxes, packages, and all descriptions of goods for the soldiers and army use.

SPECIAL ORDER NO. 64.

Head-quarters Department of Virginia,
Fort Monroe, June 21, 1861.

In consequence of the necessity of a rigid examination and strict responsibility, with reference to the large amount of express freight landed at this post, this business must be under the control of but one Company. Adams' Express Company will be the only express authorized to convey express freight to this post.

By command of Maj.-Gen. BUTLER.
T. J. Haines, Act. Asst. Adj't.-Gen.

Army expresses in charge of Special Messengers for Washington, Georgetown, Alexandria, Arlington Heights, Roach's Springs, Annapolis, Baltimore, Harrisburgh, Grafton—and to all places where the Troops are stationed—leave our office, No. 59 Broadway, daily, at 1 P. M., 4 P. M., 5 P. M. and 6 P. M.

Packages for the soldiers taken at half our usual rates to the above places; freight must be prepaid in all cases.

Care should be taken that all articles are properly marked to the individuals, number of the company, and the regiment, where stationed, &c. &c.

ARMY CONTRACTORS and SUTLERS, and shippers generally, can make special contracts for time and rates on application to JOHN HOEY, at our New York office.

Small packages for Miss DIX (intended for the wounded and disabled soldiers) CARRIED FREE.

ADAMS' EXPRESS COMPANY.

ARMY EXPRESS.

ADAMS' EXPRESS COMPANY carry packages to the soldiers at one-half the usual rates.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES FOR THE SOLDIERS. —Rev. JOHN HARVEY, of Central New-York, will preach a military sermon to the Anderson Zouaves, in their camp, at Salter's Bay, 5 miles from Jersey City, SUNDAY, July 7, at 3 P. M. All interested in the subject are invited to attend. Preaching also in the Tent, on Union-square, at 3 P. M. by Rev. Mr. RUSSELL, and in the EVENING, by Rev. Mr. HARRIS. All are invited. W. N. PEARNE, Missionary of the L. P. Association.

REV. MATTHEW HALE SMITH WILL preach next SUNDAY July 7, at 4 o'clock P. M., in Phillip's new Hall No. 860 7th-av., on Broadway-square, between 45th and 46th-sts., and if this enterprise is sustained, regular services will be continued and a Sunday school organized. On SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING he will preach as usual in Trenor Hall, and give his third sermon of the Course.

THE SECOND ANNIVERSARY OF THE Antioch Baptist Church, 7th av., near 12th-st., will be held TO-MORROW. Sermon at 10½ by Rev. W. H. PENDLETON. At 3 P. M. the Annual Report, embracing an account of God's dealings with the Church, will be read by the Pastor, JOHN Q. ADAMS. Conference and communion in the evening. Seats given away. All are invited.

MESSIAH'S CHURCH—ELEVENTH-STREET, between 3d and 4th avs. Worship and preaching by Elder H. S. HYDE, every Sabbath, morning, afternoon and evening, at the usual hours. TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, the Lord's Supper (by which we show forth the Lord's death till he comes) will be administered. All Christians are invited. Seats free.

EVENING SERVICE.—PRESBYTERIANS ARE reminded that the Fourth Associate Reformed Church, corner of Thompson and Houston sts., is now open in the evenings, at 7½ o'clock, as well as in the forenoon, at 10½. The Pastor, Rev. WM. FERRIE, A. M., will preach TO-MORROW EVENING, (D. V.,) on the *Mystery of Godliness.*

WEST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—REGULAR Sabbath services in the Chapel of Rutgers Institute, 5th-av., between 41st and 42d sts. Preaching in the MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. ELDRIDGE MIX, and in the AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock, by Rev. T. S. HASTINGS. Sabbath-school at 9 A. M. Ladies' Bible class at 3 P. M.

HEDDING M. E. CHURCH, EAST SEVENTEENTH-ST., between 1st and 2d avs., near Stuyvesant Park. Rev. ABEL STEVENS D. D., Pastor, will preach on SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7¾ o'clock. Seats free, to all who will come and listen to *The Glorious Gospel of the Blessed God.*

REV. W. C. VAN METER, SUPERINTENDENT of Howard Mission and Home for Little Wanderers, will preach in the South Baptist Church 25th st., between 7th and 8th avs., SUNDAY MORNING July 7th, at 10½ o'clock. Several of the "Little Wanderers" will accompany him.

REV. B. PETERS, WILLIAMSBURGH, will give his Fourth of July sermon TO-MORROW MORNING. Subject: *The Revolution of '76, in contrast with the Rebellion of '61.* Service at 10½ o'clock, A. M. Church corner of Fourth and South-3d sts.

STATE-ST. CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, near Hoyt-st., Brooklyn. Preaching TO-MORROW at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7¾ o'clock in the evening, by Rev. MALCOLM M. G. DANA, of the Union Theological Seminary. Sunday School at 9 and 2 o'clock.

IS IT NOT SO?—WHO THAT LOVES CHRIST does not desire his speedy, glorious appearing to complete the redemption of his people, and close these scenes of sin and misery? His Herald will preach TO-MORROW, at 3 P. M., at No. 163 Bowery.

HANSON-PLACE BAPTIST CHURCH, Brooklyn, corner Hanson-place and Portland-av., near Fulton-av. The Pastor, Rev. ROBERT LOWRY, is expected to preach in this Church on SUNDAY the 7th, at 10½ A. M., and at 7¾ P. M. Sunday school at 9 A. M.

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—PREACHING TO-MORROW, at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. E. E. GRISWOLD, P. E.; in the EVENING, at 7¾ o'clock by the Pastor, Rev. WM. H. MILBURN. The Sacrament will be administered in connection with the morning service.

SECOND REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Orchard st., near Broome st. Preaching TO-MORROW, by the pastor, Rev. SPENCER L. FINNEY, at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Sabbath-school at 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M.

REV. ISAAC H. TUTTLE WILL PREACH TO-MORROW EVENING in St. Peter's Church, at 8 o'clock. A collection will be made in aid of the charity fund of the Association connected with the parish.

RIGHT REV. BISHOP McILVANE WILL preach (D. V.) at St. Ann's Church, Brooklyn, TO-MORROW MORNING. Service to commence at 10½ o'clock.

WILLETT-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—Preaching TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M., and 7¾ P. M. by the Pastor, Rev. J. B. SEARLES. Fourth of July sermon in the EVENING. Rev. Mr. Everett at 3 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, STANTON-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts. Services at 10½ A. M., 4 and 8 P. M. Seats free. Rev. E. F. REMINGTON will preach next SUNDAY EVENING.

MEMORIAL CHURCH—HAMMOND-ST., CORNER Waverley-place. Rev. THOMAS COOK will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING. Services at 10½, 4 and 7¾ o'clock. Free seats.

REV. JNO. A. McKEAN, OF PHILADELPHIA, will preach at the Bloomingdale Baptist Church corner of 8th av. and 43d-st., TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING.

MUSICAL.

LESSONS ON THE PIANO $10 PER QUARTER, or piano and French together $15, by an experienced teacher from the Conservatoire de Musique, Paris. Reference—H. M. Pierce, Esq., President Rutgers Institute. Address C. B. H., Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

H. WORCESTER'S
IMPROVED PIANO-FORTES.
MANUFACTORY AND SALESROOM,
FOURTEENTH-ST.,
Corner of 3d av.

For a quarter of a century, the instruments manufactured at the above establishment have ranked among the first in the country. In durability, strength and delicacy of tone and touch, they are highly appreciated by all who have given them a thorough trial. The proprietor, by giving his personal attention to the manufacture of each instrument, in all its details, is enabled to guarantee superior excellence and reliability in every respect.

BANJO TAUGHT,
BANJO TAUGHT, BANJO TAUGHT,
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BANJO TAUGHT, BANJO TAUGHT.
By GEO. C. DOBSON,
GEO. C. DOBSON,
GEO. C. DOBSON,
AT THE PUPIL'S RESIDENCE,
AT THE PUPIL'S RESIDENCE.
Twelve lessons $6, Twelve lessons $6.
At Mr. DOBSON'S residence.
Twelve lessons for $4.
Address GEO. C. DOBSON, Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

LIGHTE & BRADBURY'S
NEW SCALE OVERSTRUNG BASS PATENT INSULATED FULL IRON FRAME GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-FORTES, No. 421 Broome st.
What everybody says must be true; everybody says they are the best, therefore they must be the best.

REMOVAL.—HORACE WATERS, AGENT, HAS removed to No. 481 Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts., where he sells new 7-octave Pianos for $150 and warranted; second-hand pianos and melodeons from $25 to $130. All kinds of musical merchandise at war prices; pianos and melodeons to rent from $2 upwards. Monthly payments received for the same. Alexandre organs for churches at low prices.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.,
Manufacturers of Grand and Square
PIANO-FORTES,
In every variety of scales and patterns.
Warerooms, No. 135 Grand-st.,
Near Broadway, New-York.

ALBERT WEBER'S NEW OVERSTRUNG iron-frame Piano-fortes, warranted unsurpassed in every respect, and sold at the lowest price, at the manufactory, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON THE 27TH ULTIMO, BETWEEN THE store No. 245 Broadway and the Bank of the Commonwealth, a promissory note, drawn by Cyrus Mansel to the order of Joseph Merwin, dated April 6, at 4 months, for $425. All persons are hereby cautioned against negotiating said note, as it will not be paid at maturity. MERWIN & BRAY.

CAUTION.—LOST, ON TUESDAY, JULY 2D, AT 26th-st. Station, Harlem Railroad, a pocket book, containing a $100 bill of Fund Commissioner of the State of Illinois. Any person returning the same to No. 45 Park-place will be liberally rewarded.

LAUNDRESSES.

WASHING.—MRS. CONKLIN WISHES TO GET the washing and ironing of some ladies and gentlemen, by the month or the dozen; done in the very best of style for 50 cents per dozen; can give the very best of City reference. Call at No. 101 East 25th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., back basement.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK, FIXTURES, AND BUSINESS of a fancy goods and hosiery store, located in a prominent business part of the City, and seven years established. Will be sold only for cash. Price $3,500. Address BAXTER, Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

LOAN OFFICES.

MONEY ADVANCED ON DIAMOND JEWELRY, watches and plate, or bought for cash at the highest prices, by LOUIS ANRICH,
No. 723 Broadway, under New-York Hotel.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

A. DEMAREST, NO. 189 BROADWAY.—Wedding cards, notes, envelopes, of latest styles, at fair prices. Samples by mail. Also, seals, door-plates.

CALORIC YACHTS FOR SALE.—ONE SIDE wheel yacht of 40 feet in length—also, a large propeller yacht 80 feet long—a very superior craft. For further particulars apply at the Ericsson Caloric Engine Agency, No. 164 Duane-st., New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable girl, lately landed, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, and is not afraid of work. Apply at No. 48 Hicks st., near Middagh-st., Brooklyn, in the basement.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a neat, respectable young woman, with 16 months' City reference from present employer, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or assist at washing, or to do general housework; makes bread, &c., and is a good laundress; wages low; no objections to the country; is very obliging. Call at No. 820 Broadway, hall door, near 12th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS, &c.—A young woman with good experience wishes the above situation; is a neat and tidy chambermaid, a superior waitress and a good plain sewer; is neat in her person and habits, has excellent reference. Can be seen at No. 77 Bleecker-st., three doors west of Broadway, up-stairs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, by an amiable and willing young woman, who would make herself generally useful. Apply at No. 32 East 35th st., where she is at present engaged, and permitted to refer.

AS COOK, &c.—ONE OF THE BEST COOKS IN the City is open for an engagement; has the best of reference; understands all kinds of meat-cooking cake and pastry; wages moderate. Apply to Mr. CAIRNS, No. 77 Bleecker-st., three doors west of Broadway, up stairs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE and competent young woman, a situation as cook, and to assist in washing and ironing; refers to her present employers, at whose residence, No. 7 East 34th-st., apply for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, who is not afraid of work, a situation, in City or country; is a good cook and baker, and an excellent washer and ironer; would undertake general housework; will be found to know her duties thoroughly. Has good references. Apply at No. 378 6th av. Wages not so much an object as a good place.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A middle aged woman wishes a situation in city or country; understands baking bread pies and biscuit; is also a good washer and ironer, and has good reference, and is ready for an engagement this day. Can be seen at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS MEAT AND PASTRY COOK.—A RESPECTABLE, steady woman with good references, desires a situation in City or country; is an excellent cook and baker; can do cooking after the American and English style; can be seen until engaged. Apply at No. 61 29th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—WANTED, BY A neat, tidy girl, who seldom changes her employer, a situation as general servant; is neat and tidy about her work, and an excellent washer and ironer; is a good baker; does plain cooking; wages $5. Call at or address No. 216 East 23d st., City or country.

AS NURSE, &c.—AN EXPERIENCED GERMAN nurse; can take the full charge of children and do plain sewing; no objections to travel with a lady; can go as waitress also. Call at No. 142 Elm-st., Room No. 13. Best City references given.

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION as wet nurse by a respectable woman, with milk four months old. Is willing to make herself useful. Good reference given. Apply at No. 200 East 17th-st., third floor, back room.

AS SEAMSTRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation, by a Protestant English person, either as seamstress or as chambermaid and seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing, cutting and fitting children's dresses; would have no objection to do chamberwork and waiting in a small family; no objection to go to the country; has good City reference. Can be seen for one week at her last employer's No. 119 West 16th-st.

AT THE METROPOLITAN INSTITUTE, No. 32 6th-av., between 4th and Amity sts., employers will find a large selection of German, American, English and Irish help for all kinds of work for City and country, at wages to suit the times. Orders by mail promptly attended to. We ask but one trial.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS READY.—Moderate wages for city or country. Germans, English, Scotch, Irish, &c., at the Institute and Home, conducted by an American lady, No. 138 11th st., corner of 6th-av. Good places always ready.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a Protestant of long experience in England and the United States, as coachman; understands everything connected with the care and proper treatment of horses; furnishes the most unexceptionable reference for capability and steadiness. Address J. R., Box No. 230 *Times* Office, or can be seen personally at the office No. 124 4th-av.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A single young man wishes a situation as coachman and vegetable gardener; understands the laying out of walks, and has some knowledge of flowers; understands shrubbery and everything connected with a garden; has had three years experience; is willing and obliging; can enter his place this day. Call at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS FARMER.—SITUATION WANTED AS farmer, by one who understands farming in all its branches and stock of all kinds, and had the entire charge of gentlemen's places for many years. If any gentleman wants such a man, call at Lovejoy's Hotel, corner of Park-row and Beekman st., for M. D., for two days.

AS FARMER, &c.—COOK, &c.—WANTED, a situation in City or Country, by a very respectable man and wife as farmer and gardener, and cook, &c.; is an Englishman; has followed the business for many years, and furnishes the most undoubted testimonials for fitness. Apply at No. 81 4th-av.

AS USEFUL YOUNG MAN.—A SMART, ACTIVE, sober and honest young man wishes a situation; is strong and willing to work on a farm; can work in the garden, take care of horses and understands raising vegetables, &c. Can be seen at No. 77 Bleecker-st., three doors west of Broadway, up stairs.

AS WAITER.—A WAITER'S SITUATION wanted by a respectable young Frenchman, (single;) is fully competent, and has the best of City reference for sobriety, honesty and faithfulness; no objection to go any part of the country, or travel to gentleman or family. Address A. R., No. 147 East 10th st., Mr. C. SANDERS, between 10 and 2, for two days.

A GENTLEMAN OF THOROUGH BUSINESS habits and general commercial information, would like to obtain immediate active employment. The best testimonials furnished. Address EARNEST, Box No. 143 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, A GOOD PLAIN gardener, married, without children, to occupy a cottage on a gentleman's place, ten miles from the City. Address with references and wages expected, E. G. H., Box No. 12 Belleville Post-office, N. J.

WANTED—HANDS FOR GOLD AND SILK EMBROIDERY, by Mrs. L. V. WELDON, Nos. 28 and 30 Division-st., third floor.

INSTRUCTION.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.
A Boarding School for Boys. The Forty-seventh Semi-Annual Session will commence on WEDNESDAY, May 1. Circulars may be obtained of Jas. N. Whitehead, rooms of A. B. H. M. Society, No. 117 Nassau-st., or by addressing the Principal, D. S. ROWE, M. A.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE—Pittsfield, Mass., in a location of great beauty and salubrity, six hours from New-York; enjoys, besides the high literary and social advantages which it affords, a degree of quiet not to be found in our cities, and very desirable for educational purposes. For catalogues, address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

NEVERSINK SEMINARY—FOR YOUNG LADIES—A delightful location in Port Jervis, Orange County, on the Erie Railroad. Terms $160 per year. For particulars inquire at the General Educational Agency, No. 24 Bible House, New-York. A few Summer boarders received for six weeks from July 15, at $4 per week.

A CARD.—THE SUBSCRIBER WILL RECEIVE pupils for the Summer term at a reduction of one-half, viz.: A full course of bookkeeping and penmanship, $15, regular charge $30. Application must be made this week at No. 771 Broadway, corner 9th-st., or No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn.
OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.

CEDAR GLEN SEMINARY, SING SING, N. Y.—Young ladies boarded and educated, under 12, $125; over that age, $150. Location unsurpassed! circulars supplied by MRS. FREEMAN, Principal. Interviews on Wednesdays, from 11 to 2 o'clock, at No. 460 Hudson-st.

TEACHERS.

AS TEACHER.—A LADY COMPETENT TO INSTRUCT in the English branches, French, which she speaks and writes, Latin, and the elements of music, desires an appointment; she has taught very successfully during several years, and feels confident that entire satisfaction will be rendered to those who may choose to avail themselves of her offices; indubitable references and testimonials can be furnished. Address immediately L. O. B., *Times* Office.

AS TEACHER.—A YOUNG GERMAN LADY who speaks the English and French languages fluently, and has some experience in teaching, wishes to obtain a situation in a school or family; no objections to going into the country or traveling; she would also be willing to give instruction in French and German as an equivalent for board. Address Miss Z., No. 48 West 32d-st.

TEACHERS.—A FRENCH GENTLEMAN (AN experienced teacher) wishes to make an immediate engagement, on very moderate terms, either as teacher in an institute, or tutor in a family. Branches of instruction—French, piano, drawing, writing, &c. No objection to the country. Address H. W., Box No. 2,340 Post office, New-York.

AS GOVERNESS.—A LADY WISHES A RE-ENGAGEMENT as governess; she teaches the usual English branches, with French and music, or as companion and housekeeper to a lady; unexceptionable references. Address E. H., Room No. 7, No. 64 Nassau-st., New-York.

UNE DEMOISELLE D'UNE EDUCATION supérieure, désire entrer dans une famille comme gouvernante. For references and particulars, address INSTITUTRICE, Brooklyn Post office.

REMOVAL—THE NEW-YORK DYING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT Works on Staten Island. No. 98 Duane-st., late No. 45 John-st., New-York. Branch offices, No. 752 Broadway New-York, and No. 166 Pierrepont st., Brooklyn.

SUMMER RESORTS.

HOTEL ST. JULIEN,
GRANT-ST., STATEN ISLAND.

This newly-appointed and conveniently located hotel is now in readiness to receive guests. It is reached by taking the Staten Island Ferry-boat, and landing at either the Quarantine or Stapleton wharves. The house is one of the most convenient on the Island, and, although removed from the dust of the highroad, is within three minutes' walk of either landing. Gas throughout the premises. A beautiful *salon de concert*, where, during the coming season, a series of first-rate entertainments will be provided; a billiard-room, a bowling-alley, a pleasant garden, with large tent under an umbrageous grove of trees, and entire seclusion. The proprietor, who has spared no expense in fitting up this handsome establishment, solicits the patronage of the public, feeling assured that when its many comforts, and its proximity to the City are known, it will be regarded as a real boon to the citizens of New-York. The extent of the house enables him to fix the tariff of prices at a very low rate. Those who need an elegant Summer retreat at a very moderate charge, will apply to Mr. CHARLES WRIGHT, late of the Islip Pavilion and Grammercy Park Hotel, New-York, or to JAMES HYNES.

TAPPAN ZEE HOUSE,
NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.

The spacious edifice of the Rockland Female Institute will be opened as a first-class boarding-house and Summer resort, on the 3d of July, for a season of ten weeks. Circulars giving full particulars, plans of house, and time-tables of the Railroads and Steamboats, may be found at the office of the Excelsior Insurance Company, No. 130 Broadway. For board, apply at the house, or address L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD.

CONGRESS HALL, SARATOGA SPRINGS.
This spacious and pleasantly-located hotel, now greatly improved, is ready for the reception of guests. This Hotel is not surpassed in extent of accommodations by any hotel in the country; the table is furnished in the most bounteous and liberal manner, with all the delicacies of the season.
HASHORN & McMICHAEL, Proprietors.

SURF HOTEL,
FIRE ISLAND,
Is now open. Charges to suit the times.
D. S. S. SAMMIS.

THE EQUINOX HOUSE, MANCHESTER, Vt., is ready for Summer company, having been enlarged and improved since last season. Apply to C. F. ORVIS, Secretary.

REFERENCES.
Hon. Sam'l Sloan, President H. R. R. Co., New-York.
Wm. Lottimer, Esq., New-York.
P. McMartin, Esq., New-York.
Hon. Abijah Mann, Jr., New-York.
Dr. A. Woodruff Brown, New-York.
R. Squires, Esq., New-York.
E. D. Plimpton, Esq., Brooklyn.
Hon. Charles Fink, Jersey City.
A. Cook Hull, M. D., Brooklyn.

SEA BATHING.—THE HATHAWAY HOUSE, Deal, N. J., now open for visitors, embraces the unusual combination of ocean beach, with green fields and shady trees. The house is surrounded by shade trees, is in the middle of a farm of about 150 acres, with its highly cultivated fields, woodlands and meadows running to the very margin of the sea. Rooms are large and airy. It is easy of access. Steamers leave foot of Robinson-st., for Port Monmouth, connecting with the cars to Long Branch and Deal. For particulars, address WM. HATHAWAY, Deal, N. J., Long Branch Post-office.

VANDERLIP'S HOTEL, MANCHESTER, VERMONT.—Manchester is situated near the base of the Green Mountains, fifty miles north of Albany and Troy, and thirty south of Rutland, where regular connections are made with trains for Manchester. For health and beauty of location this village is probably unsurpassed. Visitors are assured that at this hotel they will find those comforts and conveniences usually met with at first class hotels.
E. M. VANDERLIP & SON, Proprietors.

BUTTONWOOD COTTAGE, NEAR LONG BRANCH, New Jersey, is now open for the reception of Summer boarders. The location is delightful, being in the pleasant village of Eatontown, on the line of the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad within 4½ miles of Long Branch. The table furnished from the farm attached. Terms moderate. Address or apply to MARY DE LAFETRA, Eatontown, New-Jersey.

OCEAN HOUSE, SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH, N. J.—THIS SPLENDID SUMMER RESORT is now open for the season. For fishing, sea and river bathing, as well as for sailing, it is unsurpassed. Family board by the week, $8. Price for transient boarders, $1 75 per day. Steamboats from foot of Robinson-st. twice a day.
Capt. A. H. HAGGERTY, Proprietor.

PEMIGEWASSET HOUSE, PLYMOUTH, N. H., BENJ. LYNDE, Proprietor, (late of the Howard Hotel, N. Y.,) would be happy to see his numerous friends at this delightful summer resort. Leave New-York by Norwich and Worcester boat at 5 o'clock P. M. daily, (except Saturday;) arrive at dinner, next day. Through tickets on board.

HOTEL ST. JULIEN, GRANT-STREET, Staten Island, is now open for boarders. Having been refurnished and enlarged this season, from its situation and proximity to the City, it offers superior advantages to families and single gentlemen requiring first-class accommodation at reasonable terms.
J. HYNES.

SEA BATHING.—CONGRESS HALL, LONG Branch, N. J., is now open for the season, with the addition of a bar, billiard and ball room since last year; also, a band of music for the exclusive benefit of guests free of charge. Persons wishing to engage rooms will address WOOLMAN STOKES, Proprietor.

LA LOURETTE HOUSE, BERGEN POINT, N. J.—This favorite Summer hotel is now open for the reception of guests. Boats leave Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:20, 11:20, 3:20, 4:20 and 5:20 o'clock; from Dey-st., at 10½ and 4½ o'clock.
WESLEY W. HILL, Proprietor.

SEA-BATHING.—UNITED STATES HOTEL, Long Branch, N. J., will open for the reception of visitors, June 10, 1861; with the enlargement of dining-room, parlor, additional rooms, &c., since last season, will amply accommodate 500 guests. Address
B. A. SHOEMAKER, Proprietor.

COMFORTABLE SUMMER BOARDING for families at the Triton House, Glen Cove, L. I. Pure air, good bathing, sailing and fishing. The bar has no connection with the house.
J. MILLER, Proprietor.

SEA BATHING.—MANSION HOUSE, LONG Branch, N. J., is now open; accommodations for 600 guests; the Mansion House fronts the ocean 590 feet; charges moderate. C. S. LAIRD, Proprietor.

HEATH HOUSE—SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN Springs, New-Jersey, is now open for the reception of company. Application by letter for rooms, will be replied to immediately. D. A. CROWELL, Proprietor.

NOSTRAND HOUSE—SANDS POINT, LONG ISLAND—Is now open for the reception of guests. Boats leave James'-slip at 4 P. M.
B. B. NOSTRAND, Proprietor.

MILITARY EQUIPMENTS.

HARRY BURT'S
MILITARY PASTE,
FOR CLEANING BELTS, LEGGINS, TRUNK COVERS
AND
CANVAS SHOES.

FOR SALE AT

C. H. Moody's, No. 183 Broadway,	W. D. Bigelow, No. 142 Chatham st.,
L. Brooks & Son, No. 434 Broadway,	Wm. Neely, No. 348 Bow'y,
S. Cantrell, No. 813 Broadway,	G. W. Hallenbeck, No. 16 Bible-house,
J. Dunham, Court-street, Brooklyn,	E. D. Burt, Washington,
B. L. Cornell, Fulton st., Brooklyn,	J. F. Pray & Son, Boston,
	John L. Moody, Fortress Monroe.

Manufactured and for sale to the trade, by
BURT & TERHUNE, No. 27 Park-Row.

RUBBER ARMY BLANKETS,
All Sizes and Weights.
REGULATION KNAPSACKS,
OFFICERS' BLUE COATS, &c.,
At Wholesale and Retail, by
RUBBER CLOTHING CO.,
Manufacturers,
No. 201 Broadway, N. Y.

TENTS FOR THE ARMY.—COTTON DUCK of every known size, pattern and weight of material.
Also, TENT CLOTHS,
TARPAULINS, HAMMOCK STUFFS, WAGON COVERS,
of all widths and weight, plain and twilled.
For sale by FOX & POLHEMUS,
No. 59 Broad-st., corner Beaver.

ARMY TENT CONTRACTORS.
BRASS GROMMETS, or Eyelets, or the improved PATENT GALVANIZED IRON GROMMETS, are a great saving of time in the manufacture of Tents and an improvement for Sails, Hammocks, Awnings, Flags, &c. Address the manufacturers, WILCOX & HALL, Middletown, Conn.

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
STOCK OF BOOTS AND SHOES AT AUCTION.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO. will sell on Saturday, July 6, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., at No. 55 Dey-st., an entire dealer's stock of boots and shoes, comprising the usual variety, to be sold without reserve to close a concern. Catalogues will be ready on the morning of sale. Terms of sale made known at the hour of sale, as all of the goods are to be sold peremptory to the highest bidder. The trade is invited to attend.

J. B. BURLEY, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 444 Canal-st., bureaus, bedsteads, chairs, tables, sofas, sofa beds, mirrors, Brussels, 3 ply and other carpets, oil cloths, wardrobes, bedding, feather beds, table linen, kitchenware, &c.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.
CARRIAGES, WAGONS AND HARNESS—THIS DAY, at 1 o'clock, at store No. 141 Broadway, rockaway wagon, four seat family wagon, 4 High road wagons, harness, &c. The above are well made. Sale positive.

DENTISTRY.

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST DENTAL establishment in the U. S. N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., Dentists, 376 Grand-st., N. Y., and 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, insert full or partial sets of teeth on their improved atmospheric pressure plates, without extracting the roots. On platina or gold, $25; silver or rubber, $18.

AT A MEETING OF THE CENTRAL Finance Committee of the United States Sanitary Commission, held on the 2d inst., Messrs. Morris Ketchum, John J. Cisco, Moses Taylor and Jonathan Sturges were appointed a Committee to solicit subscriptions from the Banks and other moneyed institutions of the City in aid of the fund required to carry out the objects of the Commission. CHAS. E. STRONG, Secretary.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE PROCURED at a very pleasantly located country residence and farm near the Hudson River, 80 miles from New-York City. Ground high, air pure, scenery unsurpassed, communication with City daily by boat; style of living plain and abundant. Terms: adults, $5 per week; children and servants, $3. No objection to invalids or children. Address, for particulars, H. H. H., Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

BOARDING AT A FARM-HOUSE.—FAMILIES wishing to obtain board for the Summer months, can find desirable accommodations, immediately, on reasonable terms, in the large house of the late Charles Underhill, near Glen Cove, L. I. Steamer *Long Island* leaves Pier No. 32, James-slip, East River, daily at 3½ o'clock P. M.; *Mayflower* leaves the same Pier at 4. All communications addressed to Mrs. ELIZABETH UNDERHILL, Glen Cove, L. I., will receive prompt attention.

COUNTRY BOARD IN ULSTER COUNTY —Opposite Poughkeepsie. The house is new and large; the farm is well supplied with all that can make living in the country desirable. The scenery is fine and the climate healthy. Communication direct to New-York. Apply to or address JOSHUA BROOKS, New-Paltz Landing, Ulster Co., N. Y., or JOHN J. ANGEVINE, No. 2 Wall-st., New-York.

BOARD NEAR GLEN COVE.—THE SUBSCRIBERS have opened their residence at Meadowside, for the reception of Summer boarders. A large farm house well shaded, with airy rooms, situated near the water, with bathing, &c. Location healthy, surrounded with shady and beautiful walks and drives. Accommodations for horses and carriages. Stage daily to steamer. Address Locust Valley, L. I. W. C. & J. D. FEEKS.

COUNTRY BOARD.—THE CORNWALL MOUNTAIN House commands a most extensive view of the river and country; advantages, coolness, pure air and any quantity of rambling in the shade. Milk and vegetables from the farm. Reference, N. B. Law, No. 22 Fulton-st. Address IRA WOOD, Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT THE CHESNUT Grove House, Staten Island, situated on Simonson-av., a few minutes' walk from Vanderbilt Landing and only 30 minutes' sail from Pier No. 2, North River; rooms suitable for families and gentlemen; boats every hour, from 6 A. M. to 7 P. M.; terms moderate. Apply as above.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A NUMBER OF ADULT persons can obtain first class board at Spuyten Duyvil, one hour's ride from the City by Hudson River Railroad; house three minutes' walk from dépôt overlooking river and creek; terms moderate. Apply at No. 154 Chambers-st., up stairs.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR SUMMER AND FALL.—Three or four families can have the best of accommodation; rooms large; cool, shady walks; quarter of a mile from the landing; also carriage room and stables. Address S. BRUNDAGE, Cornwall, Orange County.

COUNTRY BOARD.—ONE LARGE OR TWO small families can be accommodated with first-class board, in a private family, within one hour's sail of the City. Rooms large and airy, house well shaded, seven minutes' walk from the landing. Address W. H., Box No. 178 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—GOOD SUBSTANTIAL board can be obtained at a farm-house in a healthy and well-shaded location, near a pleasant village in New-Jersey, within one hour's distance from City by railroad. Good reference given. Call or address R. STOUT, Jr., No. 326 Broadway.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—BY A FAMILY consisting of a gentleman and lady, with three small children, 3 to 8 years old, and servant. Must be good substantial fare, at a moderate price, and within 1 to 1½ hours' ride of New-York. Address Box, No. 2,152 Post office.

SUMMER BOARDING AT RIVERDALE.—The house formerly occupied by A. Knight, Esq., fronting the river, ten minutes above the station on the railroad. Accommodations first class. Reference, Abraham Knight & Sons, No. 7 Coenties slip.

BOARD CAN BE HAD FOR A FAMILY OF five or six persons, at a farm house 20 minutes' walk of Newburgh, Orange County; fine shade and good water. None need apply but those wishing board for the season. Inquire at No. 124 9th-av., from 4 to 6 P. M.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, LIVING EIGHT miles from the City, accessible by boat every hour, would like a family to board for the Summer. Terms very moderate. Call at No. 76 Vesey-st., between the hours of 12 and 1.

COUNTRY BOARD.—ONE SMALL FAMILY can be accommodated with board, 40 miles from New-York by Hudson River Railroad. For particulars, address, by mail, M. E. M., Peekskill, N. Y.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—A new two-story house, containing 12 rooms, hot and cold water, and every modern improvement, with one and a half acres of land, delightfully situated in West Bloomfield, on Orange Mountain, within one-half of a mile of Eagle Rock and one-half of a mile of the railroad dépôt, and one hour from New-York. Price $6 000. The most desirable place that can be found for the same price in the vicinity of New-York. Possession immediately. Apply to HARRISON & CRANE, West Bloomfield, or address N., Box No. 1 798 New York Post-office.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL country seats in New Jersey, containing about 29 acres of land, situated in Clinton-place, Clinton Township, about 1½ miles from the City of Newark. Also, the furniture, horses, carriages, harness, farming utensils, cows, swine, &c., &c., &c. Any person wishing a beautiful place, this will be an opportunity seldom met with. For further particulars, apply to A. A. HALL, No. 15 Warren-st., New-York; or JOHN DEMPSEY on the place.

TO LET.—THE STONE COTTAGE KNOWN AS the Rectory of St. Paul's Church, Eastchester, will be rented for the Summer months, or until the 1st of April; distance, 16 miles from the City. Inquire of MARTIN & MORRISON, corner of Broadway and Canal, or of ENOCH WILSON, Sexton, at the Church.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE.—AT ORANGE NEW-JERSEY, A DESIRABLE piece of property; improved; fronting on High-st. Apply to JANE WINSLOW, No. 40 East Houston-st., corner of Wesley-place, New-York.

TO LET.

TO LET—THE LOWER PART OF A COSY, QUIET clean house; location first-class; furnished complete for housekeeping; furniture for sale, if desired; gas, Croton, and flower garden. Apply at No. 67 East 29th-st., or to Mr. BALL, No. 481 Broadway, in Music store.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—No. 8 TIMES Building. Two parties will retain desk rooms if agreeable, paying nearly one-half the rent. Offices are carpeted. Inquire at the *Times* counting-room.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING.—Apply at the *Times* Office, to GEORGE JONES, or to Room No. 3, to JAMES M. SMITH.

TO LET.—"EXCELSIOR COAL YARD," DEGRAW st., Brooklyn; in perfect order, and the most convenient yard in the city. Inquire on the premises.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET.—A LARGE FURNISHED HOUSE, SITUATED in Brooklyn, near 5th-av., with ten lots of ground all beautifully in flower and vegetable garden. These premises will be let for six months. Parties desiring to spend the Summer at the North will find this a most desirable location. For particulars address O. F. GATMAN, *Dispatch* Office, No. 11 Frankfort-st.

FURNISHED COTTAGE TO LET OR FOR SALE—Beautifully situated among the hills 20 miles from town by railroad; two minutes' walk from the dépôt. Land, from one to fifteen acres. Good garden, elegant lawn, pure air and water and fine mountain scenery. Apply to E. MARTINDALE, No. 167 Broadway, third story.

TO LET, OR FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—A furnished house, three-story, brown-stone, first class, with gas, bath, &c., in fine order. Also, to rent low, the first-class, three-story brown-stone house, No. 225 West 50th-st. Immediate possession can be had of either. Apply at No. 229 West 50th-st.

HOUSE TO RENT, FURNISHED—NO. 58 West 25th-st., 4 stories, size, 20x45; dining-room extension. Apply at No. 15 West 24th-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO HIRE—FOR THE MONTHS OF July, August, and September, a furnished house situated within an hour's ride by steamboat and cars, which can be reached daily. Preference would be given for the situation on the East River side, near the water, with good fishing. Address B. C. A. Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A PART OF A GENTEEL HOUSE, the first or second floor, with the conveniences for keeping house for a small family; location in a clean and respectable neighborhood. If suited will remain 3 years. Reference unexceptionable, rent in advance; $150 to $200. Address Madison Square Post-office, for one week, UNION.

WANTED TO PURCHASE FOR CASH—A two story brick house, with cellar basement and attic, with modern improvements, to be situated between 5th and 9th avs. and 16th to 40th sts. Possession to be given now or the first of May. Address H., No. 206 Sullivan-st., stating lowest price.

WANTED FOR THE SUMMER—A FURNISHED country residence for a small family, and responsible tenant. Address E. G., Union-square Post-office.

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE—OR TRADE FOR CITY property. For locality, price, &c., apply to JOHN NICHOLLS, No. 183 William-st., corner Spruce.

FURNITURE.

ATTENTION, HOUSEKEEPERS!—AUCTION prices in the shade! We are selling mattresses, spring beds, spring palliasses and enameled chamber furniture, at less than factory prices, at GRIFFIN'S manufactory, No. 151 Canal-st., one door from Mott-st.

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

THE POLAR REFRIGERATOR "WILL save health and money."—DR. HALL. BARTLETT & LESLEY, Manufacturers, No. 426 Broadway.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A LARGE ROOM, WITH BOARD, would be let to a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, for $8 per week; gas and bath included. Family small. Apply at No. 138 East Broadway.

BOARDING.—FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH board, at Castleton, Staten Island, about three miles from either landing. Apply at Room No. 11, No. 80 Nassau-st., New-York City.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—ONE OR TWO gentlemen, or a gentleman and his wife, may find a very pleasant, airy room, and an excellent table, hot and cold baths, &c., in the modern brown stone house, No. 81 Sands-st., six minutes from Fulton Ferry. Small and select family. Moderate terms. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A PRIVATE FAMILY is desirous to obtain two gentlemen to occupy a large front bedroom; contains large closets and gas; hot and cold water introduced. Terms $9 50. References given and required. Address ARGYLE, Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and his wife, or two single gentlemen, can obtain board in a pleasant location, with a private family. Address S., Box No. 1,488 New-York Post-office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—WANTED BY A gentleman and wife; parlor and bedroom; dinner from 1 to 2. Address, with full particulars, stating terms, ALBION, Box No. 124 *Times* Office.

A SMALL FAMILY, OCCUPYING A FINE spacious house, with large garden, in the outskirts of Brooklyn, near three lines of cars to different ferries, and bathing convenient, would let a large airy room, with pantry or bedroom attached, on second story, to two gentlemen for the Summer months or longer, or a gentleman and wife, with full or partial board. Genteel parties will find this a quiet, pleasant home; terms very moderate. For interview address J. E. W., Brooklyn Post-office. N. B.—A family of three or four not objected to.

A PRIVATE FAMILY OF THREE PERSONS, residing in an elegantly furnished house in 23d-st., Madison-square, would let to a lady and gentleman or two gentlemen, a large front parlor, with bedrooms above; references exchanged. Address P. Q., No. 301 4th-av.

TO SOUTHERNERS AND STRANGERS wishing home comforts, and an elegant residence during their stay, may find them at No. 33 Clinton-place, between University-place and Broadway.

TO LET—BY A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, A suite of three furnished rooms, together or single to single gentlemen, with or without partial board; terms moderate; references required. No. 86 West 13th st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT BY virtue of a chattel mortgage executed by JOHN D. McCREARY and JAMES A. McCREARY, both of the City of New-York, to CHRISTOPHER R. ROBERT, of said City, dated the twelfth day of April, in the year One thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, and duly filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York, on the twenty-seventh day of said April, and of which said mortgage true copies together with statements exhibiting the interest of the mortgage in the said property, thereby mortgaged, were duly filed in the office of said Register, in the years one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, and one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one—according to the statute in such case made and provided, and upon which default has been made, I shall sell the property therein mentioned and described, viz.: One steam engine, 20 horse power, large pullies, shaft and fixtures, and steam pipes. One large locomotive boiler 60 horse power, steam pipes, guages, brickwork and fixtures, pump, water and steam pipes, steam guage and cocks, fire damper and regulator, blower pullies and fixtures attached, main shafting, hangers and bolts, pullies and belts in 1st, 2d and 3d stories of Nos. 331, 333, 335 and 337 Stanton-st. Hoisting machines, chains and fixtures, cooper shop machinery, consisting of one large head dresser, 3 jointers, 2 drum saws, 2 circular saws, shafting pullies and belts attached, 1 stave dresser, 3 stone mills, fixtures, pullies and belts, 7 Bogardus mills and belts, 2 iron roller mills, 2 oil-cisterns, lead and zinc, Croton water pipes and steam heating pipes, 3 large iron tanks, 5 galvanized tanks, 27 tin cans, 8 copper kettles, 2 copper mixing pans, 2 copper floats, 24 iron pots, 2 strainers, 3 sieves, 1 skimmer, 3 iron dippers, 2 iron skimmers, 2 ladles, 2 small copper kettles, 3 ink gates, 4 hoppers and slides, speaking-tubes and whistles, hose-pipes, 71 galvanized cans, 20 iron cans, 10 drying dishes, 11 filtering bags, screens in block houses, 10 wood ink tubs, 105 iron tubs, 2 desks, 4 chairs, 1 office clock, clothes hook, inkstand and books, 2 stoves and pipe, 1 large stove and pipe, 3 rubber springs, &c., 2 steelyards, 2 platform scales, lot of wrenches, 1 slab and muller, mortar and pestle, 1 lamp and stand, lot of bottles, 1 thermometer, 2 hydrometers, 39 pallet-knives, 4 copper oil-cans, 11 tin oil cans, block, 1 fall rope, 1 fall chain, 1 wheelbarrow, 45 brass castings, lot of brass patterns, 1 iron vice, 1 wood vice, 6 hammers, 1 carpenter's bench, chest and tools, lot of pipe tongs, 1 register, case and numbers, lot of handles for ink tubs, 25 cast iron ink boxes, 3 varnish barrels and gates, 8 tin scoops, lot of marking plates and numbers, 2 sets steel numbers, 3 tables, 1 water cooler, bins for colors, 1 oil pump, 1 truck, 1 cart, 1 wagon, 3 harnesses, 1 heavy sled, 1 sleigh, lot of ropes, horse cover and blankets, 2 halters, 1 hay cutter, 1 clothes press—at public auction, at the building and premises known as and numbered three hundred and thirty-one (331) three hundred and thirty-three (333) three hundred and thirty five (335) and three hundred and thirty seven (337) Stanton-street, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the ninth day of July next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of said day.—Dated New York, June 29, 1861. CHRISTOPHER R. ROBERT.
RAYMOND & KNOX, Attorneys for Mortgagee.

THE CONSIGNEES OF 44 BAGS DRIED peaches, marked P. W. R. & Co., New York, from City Point, March 26, 1861, per steamer *Yorktown* are requested to call and pay charges on and take away the same, on or before July 12 prox. If not called for as above they will be sold to pay expenses.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN,
JUNE 27, 1861. No. 115 Broadway.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—THE partnership heretofore existing between GEORGE W. PLATT and NATHAN C. PLATT, of the City of New-York, under and by the firm name and style of PLATT & BROTHER, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 23d of May, 1861. GEORGE W. PLATT is alone authorized to settle and adjust the affairs of said firm.
GEORGE W. PLATT,
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1861. NATHAN C. PLATT.
The business will be continued by GEORGE W. PLATT at No. 20 Maiden-lane.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm and style of WHITE & VAN VLIET, is this day dissolved by limitation. MATTHEW WHITE is alone authorized to sign in liquidation.
MATTHEW WHITE,
FREDK. G. VAN VLIET.
NOTICE.—The business of the late firm of WHITE & VAN VLIET will be continued by the undersigned at the corner of West and Bethune sts.
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1861. MATTHEW WHITE.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING between the undersigned, under the firm name of LEE, RIPLEY & CO., is hereby dissolved. Charles P. H. Ripley is solely authorized to settle the business, and to sign the firm name in liquidation.
U. M. LEE and
GEORGE A. DUNLAP,
By Charles P. H. Ripley.
CHARLES P. H. RIPLEY.
NEW-YORK, April 30, 1861.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The firm of BUCKBEE & HUSSON is this day dissolved by mutual consent, by the withdrawal of LEWIS B. BUCKBEE. All debts due to and owing by the firm will be settled by JOSEPH R. HUSSON, who will continue the business of the late firm.
LEWIS B. BUCKBEE,
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1861. JOSEPH R. HUSSON.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm and name of BAILEY & FARRINGTON is this day disolved by mutual consent. Either parties will sign in liquidation.—New York, July 3, 1861.
JOHN C. BAILEY,
GEO. F. FARRINGTON.

NOTICE.—URIAH M. LEE AND GEORGE A. DUNLAP have assigned all their interest in the assets, property and effects of the firm of LEE, RIPLEY & CO. to me. CHAS. P. H. RIPLEY.
NEW-YORK, April 30, 1861.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.—PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF Henry M. Burchard, Surrogate of the county of Oneida, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of CORNELIA BINGHAM, deceased, late of the town of Whitestown, in said county, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to Amherst Wight, Jr., executor of said estate, at his office, No. 329 Broadway, New-York City, on or before the 1st day of January next.
Dated, June 3, 1861. AMHERST WIGHT, JR.,
Executor of the last will and testament
je8 law6m8* of Cornelia Bingham, deceased.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against estate of JOHN MARSHALL, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Beebe, Dean & Donohue, No. 76 Wall-st., in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of July next. Dated, New-York, the 18th day of January, 1861. CATHARINE MARSHALL,
ja19-law6m8* Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM BARRY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of business, Nos. 14 and 16 Catherine Market, in the City of New York, on or before the 27th day of April next.—Dated, New-York, the 25th day of October, 1860. JOEL D. CORNELL,
n17-lawk6m8* Administrator.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STANDS NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET.
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

ATWOOD'S PURE ALCOHOL.—PATENTED—free from fusel oil and other foreign matter by a chemical process, adapted to medical purposes, such as making Tinctures, Extracts, Ethers, Chloroform, &c. Best for perfumers' use.
E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway, Sole Agent.

CEPHALIC PILLS,

CURE SICK HEADACHE!

CEPHALIC PILLS,

CURE NERVOUS HEADACHE

CEPHALIC PILLS,

CURE ALL KINDS OF HEADACHE

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented, and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing *Costiveness.*

For *Literary Men, Students,* Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits,* they are valuable as a *Laxative,* improving the *appetite,* giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the *nervous* system or from a deranged state of the *stomach.*

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.*

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of HENRY C. SPALDING on each Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to
HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

THE FOLLOWING INDORSEMENTS OF
SPALDING'S CEPHALIC PILLS
WILL CONVINCE ALL WHO SUFFER FROM
HEADACHE
THAT A
SPEEDY AND SURE CURE
IS WITHIN THEIR REACH.

As these testimonials are unsolicited by Mr. Spalding, they afford unquestionable proof of the efficacy of this truly Scientific Discovery.

MASONVILLE, Conn., Feb. 5, 1861.
Mr. SPALDING,
SIR:
I have tried your Cephalic Pills, and *I like them so well* that I want you to send me two dollars worth more.
Part of these are for the neighbors, to whom I gave a few out of the first box I got from you.
Send the pills by mail, and oblige,
Your ob't servant,
JAMES KENNEDY.

HAVERFORD, Penn., Feb. 6, 1861.
Mr. SPALDING,
SIR:
I wish you to send me one more box of your Cephalic Pills. *I have received a great deal of benefit from them.*
Yours respectfully,
MARY ANN STOIKHOUSE.

SPRUCE CREEK, Huntingdon Co., Pa., Jan. 18, 1861.
H. C. SPALDING,
SIR:
You will please send me two boxes of your Cephalic Pills. Send them immediately.
Respectfully yours,
JNO. B. SIMONS.
P. S.—I have used one box of your Pills and find them *excellent.*

BELLE VERNON, Ohio, Jan. 15, 1861.
HENRY C. SPALDING, Esq.:
Please find inclosed twenty-five cents, for which send me another box of your Cephalic Pills. *They are truly the best Pills I have ever tried.*
Direct A. STOVER, P. M.,
Belle Vernon, Wyandot Co., Ohio.

BEVERLY, Mass., Dec. 11, 1860.
H. C. SPALDING, Esq.:
I wish for some circulars or large show-bills to bring your Cephalic Pills more particularly before my customers. If you have anything of the kind please send to me. One of my customers, who is subject to severe Sick Headache (usually lasting two days,) was cured of an attack in one hour by your Pills, which I sent her.
Respectfully yours,
W. B. WILKES.

REYNOLDSBURGH, Franklin Co., Ohio, Jan. 9, 1861.
HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.
DEAR SIR:
Inclosed find twenty-five cents (25) for which send a box of "Cephalic Pills." Send to address of Rev. Wm. C. Filler, Reynoldsburgh, Franklin Co., Ohio.
Your Pills work like a charm—cure headache almost *instanter.*
Truly yours,
WM. C. FILLER.

YPSILANTI, Mich., Jan. 14, 1861.
Mr. SPALDING,
SIR:
Not long since I sent to you for a box of Cephalic Pills for the cure of the Nervous Headache and Costiveness, and received the same, and they had so good an effect that I was induced to send for more.
Please send by return mail. Direct to
A. R. WHEELER,
Ypsilanti, Mich.

From the Examiner, Norfolk, Va.
Cephalic Pills accomplish the object for which they were made, viz.: Cure of Headache in all its forms.

From the Examiner, Norfolk, Va.
They have been tested in more than a thousand cases with entire success.

From the Democrat, St. Cloud, Minn.
If you are, or have been troubled with the Headache, send for a box (Cephalic Pills,) so that you may have them in case of an attack.

From the Advertiser, Providence, R. I.
The Cephalic Pills are said to be a remarkable effectual remedy for the Headache, and one of the very best for that very frequent complaint which has ever been discovered.

From the Western Railroad Gazette, Chicago, Ill.
We heartily indorse Mr. Spalding and his unrivaled Cephalic Pills.

From the Kanawaha Valley Star, Kanawaha, Va.
We are sure that persons suffering with the Headache who try them, will stick to them.

From the Southern Path-Finder, New Orleans, La.
Try them! you that are afflicted, and we are sure that your testimony can be added to the already numerous list that has received benefits that no other medicine can produce.

From the St Louis Democrat.
The immense demand for the article, (Cephalic Pills,) is rapidly increasing.

From the Gazette, Davenport, Iowa.
Mr. Spalding would not connect his name with an article he did not KNOW to possess real merit.

From the Advertiser, Providence, R. I.
The testimony in their favor is strong, from the most respectable quarters.

From the Daily News, Newport, R. I.
Cephalic Pills are taking the place of all kinds.

From the Commercial Bulletin, Boston, Mass.
Said to be be efficacious for the Headache.

From the Commercial, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Suffering humanity can now be relieved.

☞ A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually. ☜

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SAVE THE PIECES!

ECONOMY! DISPATCH

☞ "A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE." ☜

As accidents will happen, even in well-regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N. B.—A brush accompanies each bottle. Price, 25 cents. Address
HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CAUTION.

As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name ☞ SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE ☜ is on the outside wrapper. All others are swindling counterfeits.

FINANCIAL.

SALE OF IOWA STATE STOCKS.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN TO THE STATE OF IOWA OF A SUM NOT EXCEEDING $400,000.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned Agents, at the Metropolitan Bank, in the City of New-York, until 12 o'clock M. of Saturday, the 13th day of July next, for loaning to the State of Iowa a sum not exceeding four hundred thousand dollars, being a part of a loan not exceeding eight hundred thousand dollars, authorized by an act passed at the extra session of the Eighth General Assembly, entitled "An act to provide for the issue and sale of State Bonds to procure a loan of money for the State of Iowa, to enable it to repel invasion, and defend itself in war." Approved May 28, 1861.

The sum for which the sealed proposals aforesaid will be received will fall short of the said sum of $400 000 by the amount of that sum for which bonds may be sold in the State at private sale, at their nominal par value, previous to the 13th day of July, 1861.

The bonds for the sale of which the said sealed proposals will be received, are in the sum of one thousand, or five hundred dollars each, at the option of the party making the proposal, to be expressed in said proposal, signed by the Governor, countersigned by the Auditor and Treasurer, and attested by the great seal of the State of Iowa, with interest coupons attached, signed by the Auditor of State, but not attested by the great seal of the State; providing for the reimbursement of the principal at the expiration of twenty years from the date thereof, and for the payment of interest semi-annually, on the first days of January and July of each year, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, both principal and interest on said bonds being payable at the Metropolitan Bank, in the City of New-York, but the Governor may cause said payments to be made at any other place in the City of New-York by giving thirty days public notice of such place, in three newspapers in said City.

The State has irrevocably pledged its faith to provide adequate means to pay the interest on said bonds as the same becomes due, and the principal at the expiration of twenty years, and for that purpose all, or so much as is necessary, of the revenue arising from the entire taxable property of the State, has been and is set apart and pledged for these purposes; and it is made the duty of the Census Board or other proper officer or officers, (which duty, it is provided by law may if necessary be enforced by mandamus,) to levy in each year a tax sufficient for these purposes, after payment of all expenses of collection.

No tax, it is provided by law, shall ever be levied by the State of Iowa on the stock thereby created nor on the interest which may be payable thereon, and that the value of said stock shall in no wise be impaired by the authority of the State, but it is expressly provided that nothing in said law contained shall be so construed as to exempt from taxation any part of the capital stock of the branches of the State Bank of Iowa.

The one hundred dollar Bonds authorized by said act will be sold, if at all, in the State.

No conditional proposals will be considered. The right is reserved to reject all or any such proposals as shall be considered will promote the best interests of the State.

The terms will be specie, payable in hand on delivery of the Bonds sold to the purchasers.

The proposals will be opened at 12 o'clock M., on the 13th day of July, A. D. 1861, by the undersigned at the place of reception, in presence of such persons as may see proper to be present, and the loan awarded to the best and highest bidders if accepted, on the 15th day of July, A. D. 1861.

Proposals must be addressed under seal to the undersigned, care of Metropolitan Bank, New-York City, marked "Proposals for Iowa State Loan."

A number of certified copies of the act authorizing said Loan, and of the action of the Board of Commissioners therein provided for, with other documents pertaining thereto, can be found at the Metropolitan Bank in the City of New-York for inspection and examination.

New-York, June 19, 1861.
JOHN W. JONES, Treasurer of State, } Loan
MATURIN L. FISHER, } Agents.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
No. 429 CANAL, COR. VARICK STREET.
DEPOSITS FROM 10 CENTS TO $5,000 RECEIVED.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on all sums of $500 and under; and Five per cent on larger amounts.
THIS BANK HAS OPENED 6 277 ACCOUNTS, AND RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT DURING THE LAST 25 MONTHS $525,056 36.
Deposits made on or before July 20 will bear interest from the 1st inst.
G. S. CHAPIN, Secretary.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st., New York.
Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of Europe through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples and their correspondents.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO.
CITY COUPONS BOUGHT BY
AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
No. 50 Wall-st.

STATE OF MICHIGAN.
PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN OF $500,000—SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.
LANSING, June 14, 1861

Sealed proposals will be received at the Michigan Insurance Bank, in the city of Detroit, until 12 o'clock noon, of MONDAY, the 8th day of July next, for FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS of the Stock of the State of Michigan, to be issued in accordance with an act of the Legislature entitled "An Act authorizing a War Loan," approved May 10, 1861. The Stock thus issued to be redeemable at the pleasure of the State at any time within or at the expiration of twenty five years from the first day of January 1861, to bear interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the first days of January and July in each year to consist of coupons payable to bearer with semi annual interest coupons attached, in amounts as follows: of fifty dollars, one hundred dollars, five hundred dollars, and one thousand dollars. The principal and interest of all bonds less than five hundred dollars payable in the city of Detroit; all others payable in the City of New York.

The proposals must state the sum offered for each hundred dollars of stock, and the denominations of stock bid for, and must be unconditional.

The persons whose bids are accepted, will be required to deposit the amount thereof with the Treasurer of the State, at the Michigan Insurance Bank, in the City of Detroit, within one week after the acceptance of their bids, at which time the bonds will be ready for delivery. The bonds will be dated the first of July, 1861, and interest will be deducted up to the time of payment of the bids. The place where the offerings are accepted to be the place of deposit and delivery of the bonds, unless otherwise specified in the bids. The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the State.

The proposals must be sealed and addressed "JOHN OWEN, State Treasurer, care Michigan Insurance Bank, Detroit. Proposals for Loan."
AUSTIN BLAIR,
Governor of the State of Michigan.
J. OWEN,
Treasurer of the State of Michigan.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK, NEW YORK, June 29, 1861.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Depositors are hereby notified that a Semi annual Dividend at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and five per cent on all sums over $500, which shall have been deposited at least three months on the 1st day of July, will be paid to depositors on and after MONDAY, July 15th. Interest not called for will be credited to depositors. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and 4 to 6 P. M., at No. 51 Chambers-st., east of Broadway.
JOSEPH STUART, President.
PETER CREHAR, Acc't.

THE FOLLOWING BONDS AND COUPONS, due July 1, are paid at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.:
Chicago City Bonds.
Chicago City Coupons, Municipal.
Chicago City Coupons, Water.
Albany City Bonds.
Albany City Coupons.
Utica City Coupons.
Detroit and Pontiac Railroad Coupons.
Atlantic and Great Western Railway Coupons.
Buffalo and State Line Railroad Coupons.
Buffalo City Coupons.
Buffalo City Bonds.
Also, interest on
New-York State 5½ and 6 per cent. Stocks.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS have ordered that interest be paid to depositors entitled thereto for the six months ending July 1, as follows: On sums of five hundred dollars and under at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. per annum, and on sums exceeding five hundred dollars at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum, payable on and after MONDAY, 15th inst. The interest will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal. New-York, July 3, 1861.
P. PERIT, President.
WILLIAM NELSON, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1 THIRD-AV.—Interest will be paid on or after July 22, on all deposits in this Institution, entitled thereto, at the rate of Six Per Cent. on all sums of $500 and under, and at the rate of Five Per Cent on larger amounts.
Interest not withdrawn, will bear interest from July 1, same as a deposit.
THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 Warren-st. The Trustees of this institution have directed that interest at the rate of Six (6) per Cent. per annum on all sums of $500, and Five (5) per Cent. on all sums up to $1,000, and Four (4) per Cent over that amount, to be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after Monday, the 15th day of July next. All interest not withdrawn will draw interest as principal.
JOHN CASTREE, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD CO., }
TREASURER'S OFFICE, cor. of 4th-av. }
and 26th st., NEW-YORK, June 29, 1861. }

INTEREST COUPONS OF THE THIRD Mortgage Bonds, and Bonds of 1872 will be paid on and after July 1, at the Treasurer's office.
W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

INTEREST NOTICE.—THE SEMI-ANNUAL Interest due on 1st proximo on bonds of the Joliet and Chicago Railroad Company will be paid on and after that date upon presentation of the proper coupons at the office of Messrs W. K. JESSUP & CO., No. 44 Exchange-place, New-York.
T. B. BLACKSTONE, President.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK—NO. 13 AVENUE A., between 1st and 2d sts. Open daily, from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and 5 to 7 P. M. Deposits made on or before July 20 will bear interest from July 1. Six per cent. interest allowed.
GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

TRANSFER OFFICE OF THE NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY, No. 108 Liberty st. New York, July 1, 1861.—The interest on the Scrip issued by this Company to the holders of Common Stock on the 1st of January last, is now due, and payable at this office.
A. H. FABLIN, Treasurer.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Coupons due 1st of July, 1861, on [illegible] First Mortgage Bonds of that Company, will be paid on and after that date at the office of
SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

The Union Bank of London, as agents of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, letters of credit or circular notes of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York,
issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the UNITED STATES, CANADA, WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits, for use in EUROPE, CHINA, &c., &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner Pine and Nassau sts.,
NEW-YORK,
Draw at current rates in sums to suit on ALSOP & CO., Bankers, San Francisco, Cal. Also purchase San Francisco City and California State Interest Coupons.

THIRD AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.
CORNER THIRD-AV. AND 25TH-ST,
CHARTERED 1854.
Six per cent interest allowed on all sums from one to one thousand dollars.
ALL DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE 20TH JULY WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JULY 1.
Bank open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock; also, on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
STEPHEN S. CHILDS, Secretary.

S. DRAPER,
No. 36 Pine-st.,
INSURANCE AND BANK STOCKS,
And Scrips of all kinds, negotiated.
Auction sales of Stocks whenever desired. Securities bought and sold at Board of Brokers.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE GROCERS' BANK, on SATURDAY, the 22d day of June, 1861:

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$177,022 84
Overdrafts		1 600 48
Due from Banks		17,574 23
Due from the Directors of the Bank	$33,600	
Real Estate		30,000 00
Specie		95,185 17
Cash Items		23 053 95
Stocks		70,750 00
Loss and Expense Account		6,131 63
Total		$724,218 30

LIABILITIES.

Capital		$300,000 00
Circulation Registered	$57,250	
Less Notes on hand	8,608	48,642 00
Profits		42,458 27
Due to Banks		33,923 28
Due Depositors, on demand		298,903 75
Amount Due, not included under either of the above heads		294 00
Total		$724,218 30

State of New York, County of New-York, ss.—EDWARD WILLIS, President, and SAMUEL B WHITE, Cashier, of the Grocers' Bank, a banking association located and doing business at New York, in said County, being duly and severally sworn, each for himself, saith, that the foregoing is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said Bank, before the transaction of any business on the morning of Saturday, the 22d day of June, 1861, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified, according to the best of his knowledge and belief, and that the business of the said Bank has been and is transacted at the location aforesaid.
EDWARD WILLIS, President.
SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn by both deponents, the 5th day of July, 1861.
B. E. WATSON, Notary Public.

ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY.—THE ERIE Railway Company is now organized, and ready to issue the new certificates as called for and assessments paid. The time for becoming parties to the contract for purchase of the road, will expire on the 28th day of July next, and no exchange of stock, bonds, debts or claims of the old company will be made into new stock in the new company after that day. The trustees have decided to make an assessment of two and one-half dollars per share on the new common stock and preferred stock, payable on delivery of the new certificates. There will be no assessment on the fractional parts of preferred shares.

Scrip receipts will be issued for the assessments, redeemable, with interest, at the office of the company in New York, from the first net earnings of the road, before the payment of dividends on the preferred stock. All assessments on the trustees' scrip already issued, remaining unpaid on the 28th of July, will be charged with interest from that day.

The holders of fourth mortgage coupons now in arrear, and the holders of fifth mortgage coupons now in arrear, or to mature June 1, 1861, on surrendering them to the trustees, will be entitled to interest from May 1, 1861, on the amount surrendered. The directors of the Erie Railway Company having resolved to pay interest from that day on all fourth and fifth mortgage coupons, now or hereafter surrendered to said trustees. Such unsurrendered coupons will also be received in payment of assessments on the stock, if desired.—May 1, 1861.
HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

MARINER'S SAVINGS BANK, No. 1 3d-av.

DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE THE 10th of July will bear interest from the 1st. Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 8 o'clock.
THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

PHENIX BANK, NEW-YORK, June 29, 1861

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors and Inspectors of the next election will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, July 9, 1861. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock.
P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

$12,000 WANTED OF LODER & CO.'S matured paper, in sums not to exceed $500, for which sixty cents on the dollar, cash, will be paid. Address BROKER, Box No. 138 *Times* Office, for three days stating name and the amount.

NEW-YORK STATE SEVEN PER CENT. Stock, due in 1870, interest payable quarterly; also, United States Treasury Notes, for sale in amounts to suit, by THOMPSON BROTHERS, No. 2 Wall st.

FOR SALE—EIGHT SHARES IN THE WORLD newspaper. Address B. R., Box No. 2,450 Post-office.

DIVIDENDS.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK—CHATHAM square—New York, July 1, 1861.—A Dividend of Six Per Cent. on sums of $500 and under, and of Five Per Cent on sums over that amount, which have been deposited for three months prior to July 1, will be paid at their banking office on and after the 15th inst, by order of the Trustees.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.
N. B.—Deposits made on or before July 20, will draw interest from the 1st.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, }
NEW YORK, July 2, 1861. }

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have declared a Dividend of Three Per Cent. out of the profits of the past six months, payable to the stockholders on the 8th inst.
GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

OFFICE CITIZENS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
NEW YORK July 2, 1861. }

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF TWELVE AND A HALF PER CENT. has has been declared THIS DAY, payable on demand.
EDWARD A. WALTON, Secretary.

PHENIX BANK, NEW YORK, June 29, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi annual Dividend of Three (3) per Cent, payable to the Stockholders on and after Monday, July 1, 1861. By order of the Board.
P. M BRYSON, Cashier.

EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No 54 WALL ST., July 1, 1861. }

TWENTIETH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors has this day declared the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Seven per Cent., payable on demand.
WM. A BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

EAST RIVER BANK.—DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have declared a Dividend from the profits of the last six months of Three and a half per Cent., payable on and after July 15. The transfer books will be closed from the 5th to the 15th inclusive. By order
W. S CARMAN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES FIRE INS. CO., }
No. 69 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, July 2, 1861. }

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., (5) payable on demand. By order,
WASHINGTON KITTER, Secretary.

HANOVER BANK NEW-YORK, June 26, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Three per cent on the Capital Stock, payable on and after the 8th day of July next. By order,
THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE COMMONWEALTH FIRE INSURANCE CO. }
No. 6 Wall-st., New-York, June 26, 1861. }

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF six (6) per cent. has been declared, payable on and after the first of July proximo. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
GEO. T. HAWS, Sec'y.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' FIRE INS. CO., }
No. 48 Wall st. Bank of New-York Building }

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi annual Dividend of Ten (10) per. cent, payable on and after the 10th inst.
NEW-YORK, July 2, 1861. JAMES R. LOTT, Sec'y.

EAST RIVER INSURANCE COMPANY—No 69 Wall-st., New York, 2d July, 1861.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi annual dividend of *six per cent.*, payable on demand.
THOMAS PALMER, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE and Boston Railroad Company has declared a dividend of Two per Cent., payable at the office of M. Morgan & Sons, No. 37 William-st., on and after Tuesday, July 2.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
NEW YORK July 3, 1861. }

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF seven (7) per cent. has been declared this day, payable on demand.
JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

CHATHAM BANK DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND of Three (3) Per Cent. will be paid on and after MONDAY, July 8, until which time the transfer books will remain closed.
O H. SCHREINER, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, June 29, 1861.

PARK FIRE INSURANCE CO. No. 237 BROADWAY, }
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1861. }

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Seven (7) Per Cent. has been declared, payable on demand.
WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

BONDS OF CITY OF ST. LOUIS.—HOLDERS of bonds and coupons of City of St. Louis will meet at the office of Clark, Dodge & Co. on the [illegible] at 1 o'clock.
JAS. E. YEATMAN.

DIVIDENDS.

BANK OF AMERICA.—DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors of the Bank of America have this day declared a dividend of Three and One half (3½) per cent. for the current six months, ending June 30, which will be paid to the stockholders on and after Monday, July 1.
The transfer books will remain closed until July 5.
By order of the Board.
WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier.

THE PARK BANK, }
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1861. }

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF FOUR Per Cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has this day been declared payable to the Stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after the 10th inst.
The Transfer Book will be closed from the 1st to 10th inclusive.
By order of the Board of Directors.
CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.

BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK }
NEW-YORK, July 3, 1861. }

DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) per cent. on the Capital Stock out of the profits of the last six months, payable to the shareholders on the 15th July.
The Transfer Books will be closed from the 8th until that day.
R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, }
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1861. }

DIVIDEND NO. 10.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of three per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank, out of the earnings of the past six months, has been declared and made payable to the stockholders on and after the 8th inst., until which time the transfer books will be closed.
JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

METROPOLITAN BANK, NO. 108 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 21, 1861.—DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors of the Metropolitan Bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of 3 (Three) per cent., payable on Monday, 1st of July proximo.
The Transfer Books will remain closed until 5th of July next. By order,
GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a Dividend of Three per Cent. on the capital stock of the Bank for the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after July 1. The transfer books will be closed from this date until July 5.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE JERSEY CITY INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 1 Montgomery-st., JERSEY CITY, July 3, 1861. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a Semi annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. payable on and after the 8th inst.
J. PAULMIER, Secretary.

IRVING BANK DIVIDEND.—NEW-YORK, June 28, 1861.—A dividend of 3 PER CENT. will be paid the stockholders of this bank on and after the 8th day of July. The Transfer Books are closed to that day inclusive. By order of the Board,
DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE TRADESMENS' FIRE INSURANCE CO., }
No. 153 Bowery, corner of Broome-st., }
NEW-YORK, July 2, 1861. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a Dividend of Four (4) per Cent upon the capital stock, payable on and after the 10th inst.
T. Y. BROWN, Sec'y.

RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 8 Wall-st., }
NEW-YORK, July 3, 1861. }

DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) Per Cent., payable on demand.
W. E. CARY, Secretary.

MANUFACTURERS' BANK, BROOKLYN, July 2, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF five per cent. has been declared, payable on demand.
T. C. DISBROW, Cashier.

HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINES

HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS have proved, from the most extensive experience, *an entire success.*

They are now RECOMMENDED by the most EMINENT HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIANS. They are used by the most INTELLIGENT and REFINED of every community. All have found them all they have been recommended—PROMPT, EFFICIENT and RELIABLE—every way worthy of public confidence and patronage.

But as no genuine coin is without its counterfeit, so, under the shade of HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS, a number of toad stool "curatives," or "remedies," have come up, whose principal use is to bear involuntary testimony to the worth of the original. Such trash is but the froth that success always throws to the surface. The public will know how to take the true coin and leave the base counterfeit with its maker.

List and price of
HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS.

No.	Price of Single Boxes.	Cents.
1	Cures Fever, Congestion and Inflammation, Heat, Pain, Restlessness	25
2	Worm Fever, Worm Colic, Voracious Appetite	25
3	Cures Colic, Teething, Crying and Wakefulness, Slow Growth and Feebleness of Infants	25
4	Cures Diarrhœa of Children or Adults, Cholera Infantum and Summer Complaints	25
5	Cures Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Colic, Gripings, Billious Colic, Fall Dysentery	25
6	Cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea and Vomiting, Asthmatic Breathing	25
7	Cures Coughs Colds Hoarseness, Bronchitis, influenza and Sore Throat	25
8	Cures Toothache, Faceache, Nervous Pains, Neuralgia and Tic Doloreux	25
9	Cures Headaches, Sick Headaches, Vertigo, Rush of Blood to the Head	25
10	Cures Dyspepsia, Weak, Acid or Deranged Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaint	25
11	Cures Suppressed Menses, or Scanty, or Delaying: Green Sickness	25
12	Cures Leucorrhœa or Whites, Bearing Down, too Profuse Menses	25
13	Cures Croup, Hoarse Croupy Cough, Difficult or Oppressed Breathing	25
14	Cures Salt Rheum, Crusty Eruptions, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Barber's Itch	25
15	Cures Rheumatism, Pain, Lameness, or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Side or Limbs	50
16	Cures Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Old Inveterate Agues	50
17	Cures Piles, Internal or External, Blind or Bleeding, Recent or Obstinate	50
18	Cures Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes or Eyelids, Falling or Weak Sight	50
19	Cures Catarrh, Acute or Chronic, Dry or Flowing, Cold in the Head, Influenza	50
20	Cures Whooping Cough, shortening and palliating it, or Spasmodic Cough	50
21	Cures Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult, Labored Breathing, Cough and Expectoration	50
22	Cures Ear Discharges, Noise in the Head, Impaired Hearing, Earache	50
23	Cures Scrofula, Enlarged Glands and Tonsils, Swellings and Old Ulcers	50
24	General Debility, Physical or Nervous Weakness	50
25	Cures Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations Tumid Swellings, with Scanty Secretions	50
26	Cures Sea Sickness, Prostration, Vertigo	50
27	Cures Urinary Diseases, Gravel, Renal Calculi, Difficult or Painful Urination	50
28	Cures Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges, and Consequent Prostration and Debility	1 00
29	Sore Mouth, Stomach ache of adults or children	50
30	Cures Urinary Incontinence, Wetting the Bed, too frequent, Scalding or Painful Urination	50
31	Cures Painful Menses, Pressure, Cramp or Spasms, Pruritus Itching or Irritation	50
32	Cures Suffering at Change of Life, Irregularities, Flushes, Palpitations	1 00
33	Epilepsy and Spasms, Chorea and St. Vitus' Dance	1 00

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Case of Thirty-five vials, in morocco case and Book	$8 00
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Case of Fifteen boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book	2 00
Case of any Six boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book	1 00

Single boxes, with directions, 25 cents 50 cents or $1.

Agents and the trade supplied on our usual liberal terms. These medicines, by the single box or case, sent by mail or express free of charge on the receipt of the price.

Address Dr. F. HUMPHREYS, No. 562 BROADWAY, New York.

N. B.—Dr. Humphreys has returned to his old stand, No 562 BROADWAY, four doors below Prince st., which has been fitted up, enlarged and renovated, and where he will be happy to see his old friends, patients, customers and agents.

His rooms for consultation are open during the day, and patients consult him at all hours at No. 562 BROADWAY.

MEDICAL.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.

Published for the benefit and as a warning and a caution to young men who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, etc.; supplying at the same time, the means of Self-Cure, by one who cured himself, after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y., by inclosing a post-paid addressed envelope.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 26 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present speciality, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES CERTAIN diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City. The only place it can be had genuine. $1 per vial, with a book.

A PRACTICAL TREATISE ON DISEASES OF THE SEXUAL SYSTEM—By EDWARD H DIXON, M. D. Tenth Edition, pp. 300. Price, $1. BURNTON, No. [illegible]-av. With an appendix containing an essay on Stricture of the Urethra, with a new instrument for internal incision. A new operation for Varicocele, and a new view of the consequences of Phimosis.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR WARD'S great benefactor, the greatest periodical remedy ever discovered, infallible for the immediate removal of obstruction. Office, No 12 Laight-st., corner of Canal-st., where Dr. Ward is consulted confidentially, day or evening.

MEDICAL.

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HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Bladder.
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HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Horror of Disease.
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HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Excesses arising from Indiscretion, and all Diseases of
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FEMALES—FEMALES—FEMALES
OLD OR YOUNG, SINGLE, MARRIED, OR CONTEMPLATING MARRIAGE.
TAKE NO MORE PILLS,
TAKE NO MORE PILLS,
THEY ARE OF NO AVAIL.
THEY ARE OF NO AVAIL.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
IS THE VERY BEST
REMEDY IN THE WORLD
For all complaints incident to the Sex, whether arising from indiscretion, Habits of Dissipation, or in the
DECLINE OR CHANGE OF LIFE.
SEE SYMPTOMS ABOVE.
NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.
TAKE NO MORE BALSAM, MERCURY, OR UNPLEASANT MEDICINE FOR UNPLEASANT AND DANGEROUS DISEASES.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
CURES
SECRET DISEASES,
In all their stages, At little expense.
Little or no change of diet; No inconvenience.
AND NO EXPOSURE.
Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU, for excesses arising from habits indulged in
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BY YOUNG AND OLD,
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BY YOUNG AND OLD,
BY YOUNG AND OLD,
And from diseases arising from habits of dissipation. It removes all improper discharges, and will restore the patient in a short time to a state of health and purity.
Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU for diseases and affections of the most distressing character.
Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU for all affections and diseases of the
URINARY ORGANS,
URINARY ORGANS,
URINARY ORGANS,
URINARY ORGANS,
Whether existing in
MALE OR FEMALE,
MALE OR FEMALE,
MALE OR FEMALE,
MALE OR FEMALE,
From whatever cause originating and no matter of
HOW LONG STANDING.
HOW LONG STANDING.
HOW LONG STANDING.
HOW LONG STANDING.
Diseases of these organs require the aid of a diuretic to strengthen and invigorate the system.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
IS THE GREAT DIURETIC,
and a positive and specific remedy for diseases of the
BLADDER, KIDNEYS,
GRAVEL, DROPSY,
ORGANIC WEAKNESS, ABUSE,
Syphilitic and Venereal Diseases.
FEMALE COMPLAINTS
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU is safe and pleasant in taste and odor, but immediate in its action.

Personally appeared before me, an Alderman of the City of Philadelphia, H. T. HELMBOLD, Chemist, who, being duly sworn, does say that his preparation contains no narcotic, mercury, or injurious drugs, but is purely vegetable.
H. T. HELMBOLD, Sole Manufacturer.
Sworn and subscribed before me, the 23d day of November, 1854. WM. P. HIBBARD, Alderman.

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DR. HOMER BOSTWICK WILL CONTINUE the practice of his profession, and give especial attention to operative surgery, diseases of the Throat, Consumption, Female Complaints, Nervous Debility, and Impotency caused by youthful indiscretion. Dr. B.'s book on this latter subject, with hints to young men and women before and after marriage, is of vital importance to them; and every family should possess this valuable book.—*From the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*

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IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1 and addressing Box No. 1,224 New York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey st., (Astor House.) and No. 18 Ann st.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents in specie or postage stamps, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, Albany, N. Y.

DR. VAN HAMBERT'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are a safe remedy for obstruction, &c., from cold or any cause. $1.

Coughs, Colds, &c., cured by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, $1; and Mrs. Gardner's Balsam, 50 cents; Fever and Ague, &c., take India Cholugogue—$1 50. Deshler's Periodic Pills, $1.

Scrofula, Rheumatism, &c., Kennedy's Discovery. $1.
GUION, No. 127 Bowery, New-York.

SURE CURE—THE GREAT REMEDY.—DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND.—Nothing else makes a thorough cure; the unfailing friend of the afflicted. The Unfortunate's Friend alone cures that it never returns, eradicating disease permanently. Price $1. Office No. 12 Laight st. Advice free. Cure guaranteed.

NERVOUS DEBILITY, PREMATURE DECAY, &c.—By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Anatomy in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. "Worth every one's owning."—*Home Journal.* Price $1. RICHARDSON, Bookseller, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau st.; GODFRAY, No. 831 Broadway.

MEDICAL.

CHEESEMAN'S IMPROVED SPECIFIC IS a prompt constitutional remedy. It does not produce sickness of the stomach; has no offensive odor, and is never followed by gleet. It will cure any case in from one to five days. Price 50 cents. Sold by WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., at No. 36 John-st., and by all first-class druggists.

DR. WARD'S GREAT REMEDIES AFFORD the only speedy and permanent cure. Hundreds are disappointed till finding Dr. Ward's office, No. 12 Laight-st., and giving his remedies a trial, they are instantly cured. Consultation free. Cure guaranteed. Doctor attending till 10 P. M. Medical book gratis.

MEDICAL ELECTRICITY.

ELECTROPATHIC INSTITUTE, NO. 221 SIXTH AVENUE.—Desponding invalids are daily made healthy and happy by the magic powers of Dr. PHELPS' ELECTRO-MAGNETIC REMEDIES—the only sure, harmless and unobjectionable specific and certain preventive for female complaints and chronic diseases generally. Consultations, day or evening, free. Relief guaranteed.

DR. PHELPS, NO. 221 SIXTH AVENUE, CURES all diseases of the sexual system (male or female) without medicines, pain, sickness or inconvenience, at trifling expense. Cures guaranteed by mail on receipt of $10.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..............$130
Second Cabin Passage.............75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..............$110
Second Cabin Passage.............60

Ships from New York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. Mcauley.
AUSTRALASIAN,	NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
Capt. Cook.	EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.

SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 3.
EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 10.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 17.
CANADA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 24.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 31.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 7.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

ON SATURDAY, JULY 20,
The United States Mail
STEAMER ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander,
Will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, July 20, at noon.

This steamer, unsurpassed for safety and comfort, has double engines under deck, inclosed by water-tight compartments which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.

For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX, } Agents, No. 7 Broadway.
GEO. MACKENZIE, }
The steamer FULTON will sail Aug. 17.

FOR HAVANA VIA KEY WEST.

The United States Mail Steamship
MARION,
Capt. GEORGE A. COLE,
Completely armed, carrying an extra complement of men, will leave Pier No. 4, North River for Havana via Key West, on SATURDAY, July 6, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely.
For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, landing and embarking passengers at QUEENSTOWN, Ireland.

The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde built iron steamships as follows:
KANGAROO..............SATURDAY, July 6
ETNA..................SATURDAY, July 13
EDINBURGH.............SATURDAY, July 20
And every Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	80	Steerage to London	33
First Cabin to Paris	85	Steerage to Paris	38
First Cabin to Hamburg	85	Steerage to Hamburg	35

Passengers forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c, at reduced through fares.

Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets here at the following rates, to New-York: From Liverpool or Queenstown, first cabin, $75, $85 and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40; from Queenstown, $30.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers and carry experienced surgeons. They are built in water-tight iron sections, and have patent fire annihilators on board.

For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st; in Glasgow, to WILLIAM INMAN, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO; in London to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William st.; in Paris to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 109 Walnut-st., or at the Company's offices.
JOHN G DALE, Agent.
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU. No. 262 Broadway. Passports issued through J. B. NONES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

RAILROADS.

N. Y. & FLUSHING RAILROAD,

Stopping at Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing.
New Time Table, July 1, 1861.

LEAVE FLUSHING.	LEAVE NEW-YORK.
6:30 A. M. to Fulton Slip,	7:15 A. M., Hunter's Point.
7:55 A. M. to Fulton Slip,	8:30 A. M., Hunter's Point.
9:00 A. M. Cross Hunter's Point Ferries,	9:00 A. M., *Mattano* at Fulton Slip,
10:00 A. M. to Fulton Slip,	11:00 A. M., Hunter's Point.
1:00 P. M. Cross Hunter's Point Ferries	1:00 P. M., *Mattano* at Fulton Slip.
2:45 P. M. to Fulton Slip,	4:00 P. M., *Mattano* at Fulton Slip.
4:55 P. M. to Fulton Slip,	5:30 P. M., Hunter's Point.
6:00 P. M. Cross Hunter's Point Ferries	6:00 P. M., *Mattano* at Fulton Slip.
7:00 P. M. Cross Hunter's Point Ferries.	7:30 P. M., *Mattano* at Fulton Slip.

N. B.—Hunter's Point, the New York terminus of the road, is accessible by 34th st. Ferry, (every fifteen minutes) and by James-slip Ferries, (every half and even hour.) Steamer MATTANO connects direct, and tickets through.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.

For Albany, Troy, North and West, Summer Arrangement, commencing Monday, May 27, 1861.
11 A. M., fast Express train from 26th st. Station.
For Williams Bridge, White Plains, Croton Falls, Dover Plains, and all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Assistant Sup't.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—The steamboat SEA SHORE will leave Robinson-st. wharf, North River every day, (except Sunday,) at 6 A. M., 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Port Monmouth, N. J., connecting there with trains for Middletown, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Eatontown, Ocean Port, Long Branch, Farmingdale, Squankum and Bergen Works.

Returning, will leave Bergen Works at 6 A. M. and 3 P. M., and Long Branch at 7 A. M., 10½ A. M and 4½ P M.

The freight boat MONMOUTH COUNTY will leave Robinson-st. wharf every day, (Sundays excepted) at 3 o'clock P. M., and returning, leave Port Monmouth late in the evening, arriving in New-York at about midnight.

Commutation tickets sold at the Company's office, No. 191 Fulton-st. Meals and refreshments on steamboat SEA-SHORE.

Long Branch Hotels charge to suit the times.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY and TROY, CONNECTING WITH TRAINS NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS ST.	FROM THIRTEENTH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:55 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany (with sleeping car.) 10:15 P. M.	10:45 P. M. (Sundays included.)
Poughkeepsie train, 6 A. M., 12:55 P. M., and 4 P. M.	6:25 A. M., and 1:20 and 4:25 P. M.
Peekskill train, 9:30 A. M. and 5:30 P. M.	9:55 A. M. and 5:55 P. M.
Sing Sing train, 3:45, 4:30, 9:45 P. M.	4:10, 4:55 and 10:15 P. M.
Fishkill train, 6:30 P. M.	6:55 P. M.

A F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains leave *via* Pavonia Ferry and Long Dock from foot of Chambers-st. Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M. Mail at 8:30 A. M. This train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning. Way, at 4 P. M. for Middletown, Newburgh, and intermediate stations. Night Express *daily*, at 5 P. M. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail Train stations, and runs only to Elmira.
CHAS. MINOT, Gen'l. Sup't.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Leave James slip and 34th-st. Ferries, New-York, at 9 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Greenport; 12 M. and 4:30 P. M. for Syosset; 5:30 P. M. for Farmingdale; 6:30 P. M. for Jamaica. For Hempstead, 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, and 5:30 P. M.
For Jamaica, leave 9 A. M., 12 M., 3.30, 4:30 5.30 and 6:30 P. M.
Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of Ferry Boat from James slip.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 4:15 and 9:15 A. M., and 6:25 P. M.; for Monsey at 4:25 and 6:25 P. M.; for Suffern at 4:25 P. M.
T. W. DEMAREST, Sup.

AGRICULTURAL.

TO FARMERS.—PURE BONE DUST, IN BAGS. For sale by PETER COOPER, No. 17 Burling-slip, New-York.

FOR CHARTER.—THE FAST AND COMMODIOUS steamboat KEYPORT can be chartered for excursions by applying to the Captain of steamboat S. V. *Arrowsmith*, foot of Robinson-st., between the hours of 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., or of the Captain on board the KEYPORT.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
SATURDAY, JULY 6 1861.
LAST DAY OF THE DRAMATIC SEASON.
LAST DAY OF THE PATRIOT'S DREAM.
It will be played at 3 and 7½ o'clock this afternoon.
To be seen at all hours, the wonderful ALBINO SISTERS and their BLACK MOTHER and BROTHER, SEA LION, MAMMOTH BEAR SAMPSON, besides a great variety of other living Bears, MONSTER SNAKES, GRAND AQUARIA, HAPPY FAMILY, LIVING SEAL.
Admission to all, 25 cents; Children under 10, 15 cents.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
333 000 PEOPLE.
322 NIGHTS.
TO-NIGHT,
SATURDAY, July 6, 1861,
and
EVERY NIGHT NEXT WEEK,
and
EVERY NIGHT TILL FURTHER NOTICE,
Will be presented the
SEVEN SISTERS,
or
UNCLE SAM'S MAGIC LANTERN,
With all the
NEW PATRIOTIC UNION TABLEAUX
and
ITS GREAT CAST OF COMIC STRENGTH.

WINTER GARDEN.
FORTY-EIGHTH AND LAST NIGHT,
Of the celebrated artist,
Mr. SOTHERN.
SATURDAY, JULY 6,
The performance will commence with Mr. Sothern's thrilling Five-Act Drama of
SUSPENSE,
After which the celebrated
SKATING DRAMA,
Which is nightly encored. To be followed by the beautiful Panorama of the
HUDSON.
Concluding with three new and splendid
TABLEAUX
In rehearsal, the FLOWERS OF THE FOREST.

PALACE GARDENS.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
GRAND DRILL
BY THE
PALACE GARDEN ZOUAVES CORPS.
CAMP SONGS BY COL. FRED WREN,
Vivandiere La Petite Martha,
And Choruses by the Zouave Corps.
MR. J. F. STRATTON'S
MILITARY AND SERENADE BAND.
Admission 25c. Refreshments included. Children over 4 years 10c. No Refreshments.
C. V. DEFOREST, Proprietor.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS,
STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, OPPOSITE BOND-ST.
SATURDAY, July 6, and every evening during the week. New and varied programme, consisting of Ballads, Glees, Choruses, Vocal and Instrumental Solos, Laughable Interludes, Burlesque Dancing and Mock Opera Matinée. On the Fourth of July, commencing at 3, and on SATURDAY, July 6. Admittance 25 cents.

STEAMBOATS.

ASTORIA AND RAVENSWOOD.

Steamer MATTANO will run daily, Sundays excepted, as follows: Leave Astoria—6:35, 8, 10:5 A. M.; 2:50, 5, 6:45 P. M. Leave Fulton Market Wharf—7:15, 9 A. M.; 1, 4, 6, 7:30 P. M.
CONNECTING WITH FLUSHING RAILROAD AT HUNTER'S POINT EACH WAY. Fare 10 cents.
DAILY
EXCURSION
TO
ASTORIA AND RAVENSWOOD.
Passengers not leaving the boat will be charged fare only one way.

FOR CAMP SCOTT.
STATEN ISLAND DIRECT.

Cheapest and most beautiful sail in the world. Take Staten Island ferry-boat, foot of Whitehall-st., between Battery and South Ferry. Boats leave every hour (on fine Sundays every half hour.) Connects with Staten Island Railroad.

SHREWSBURY, JULY.—LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PLEASURE BAY AND BRANCH PORT.—The steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. J. P. CORSINS, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW YORK.	LEAVE BRANCH PORT.
Monday, July 1, 2½ P. M.	Tuesday, July 2, 9 A. M.
Tuesday, July 2, 3:20 P. M.	Wed'day, July 3, 9½ A. M.
Wed'day, July 3, 3½ P. M.	Thursday, July 4, 6 A. M.
Thurs'y, July 4, 10½ A. M.	Thursday, July 4 4 P. M.
Friday, July 5, 6 A. M.	Friday, July 5 3 P. M.
Saturday, July 6, 7 A. M.	Saturday, July 6, 3 P. M.
Sunday, July 7, 7½ A. M.	Sunday, July 7, 3 P. M.
Monday, July 8, 8½ A. M.	Monday, July 8, 3 P. M.
Tuesday, July 9, 9 A. M.	Tuesday, July 9, 3 P. M.
Wed'day, July 10, 9½ A. M.	Wed'day, July 10 3½ P. M.
Thursday, July 11, 4½ P M.	Friday, July 12, 6½ A. M.

Fare 35 cents.

The LAURA will connect for Red Bank and intermediate Landings on and after July 3. John Liming's Stages will connect with this boat for Shark River, New-Bedford, and Squam Village.

SHREWSBURY, JULY.—HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, July 2, 10½ A. M.	Monday, July 1, 12½ P. M.
Wed'day, July 3, 11½ A. M	Tuesday, July 2, 2 P. M.
Thursday, July 4, 12½ P. M.	Wed'day, July 3, 3 P. M.
Friday, July 5, 3½ P. M.	Friday, July 5, 6 A. M.
Saturday, July 6, 3½ P. M.	Saturday, July 6, 7 A. M.
Sunday, July 7, 7½ A. M.	Sunday, July 7, 3 P. M.
Monday, July 8, 3½ P. M.	Monday, July 8, 7 A. M.
Tuesday, July 9, 3:50 P. M.	Tuesday, July 9, 7 A. M.
Wed'day, July 10, 4½ P. M.	Wed'n'day, July 10, 7 A. M.

The LAURA will connect for Ocean House, Pleasure Bay and Long Branch, on and after July 3. To and from Eatontown and Shrewsbury, by H. Johnson's Stages and steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT. Tickets on the boat or stage.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after Monday, April 1, 1861, the elegant and fast-sailing iron steamer FLUSHING, Capt. WM. H. NIMMO, will commence running daily, Sundays excepted, without any alteration of time up to the 1st day of October, 1861, as follows: Leave Flushing at 7:30 A. M., 11 A. M., and 3 P. M. Returning, leave New-York, from Fulton Market wharf at 9:30 A. M., 1:30 and 5 P. M., landing each way at College Point. No freight taken to College Point on the 5 o'clock trip. Arrangements have been made to run a line of stages to Whitestone, on the arrival of the boat at College Point. Fare, 15 cents.
WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

REGULAR BOAT TO THE FISHING BANKS.—The steamer CROTON, Capt. JAS. A. DUMONT will run to the Banks daily during the season, (Fridays excepted.)

Leaving—East River.		*Leaving—North River.*	
Tenth st.,	7:5 a. m.	Spring st.,	8:10 a. m.
Broome-st.,	7:30 a. m.	Thirtieth-st.,	8:30 a. m.
Peck-slip,	7:45 a. m.	Pier No. 4,	9:00 a. m.

This is one of the best Excursions out of New-York.

SUNDAY BOAT TO THE SEA SHORE, AT Long Branch, landing at Shrewsbury, Highlands, Ocean House and Pleasure Bay. The popular and swift steamboat ALICE PRICE, on Sunday, July 7, will leave Catharine Market Slip at 7; Robinson-st., North River, at 7.30; Pier 4, North River, at 7.40 A. M., for the above famous watering places. Returning, will leave Pleasure Bay at 3 P. M. Fare 25 cents each way.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY—LANDS AT FORT HAMILTON.—The steamboat NAUSHON runs daily as follows: Leave West 10th st. (Amos) at 9½ A. M., 12½ and 3½ P. M. Leave Spring-st. at 9½ A. M., 12½ and 3½ P. M. Leave Jay-st. at 9½ A. M., 12½ and 3½ P. M. Leave Morris-st., Pier No. 4 North River, at 10 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M. Leaves Coney Island, last trip, at 6½ P. M. Fare, including return ticket, 25 cents.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR WEST POINT, COLD SPRING AND CORNWALL.—Fare 50 cents. Excursion tickets 75 cents. Steamer BROADWAY leaves pier foot of Jay-st., every Sunday morning at 7 o'clock, landing at Amos-st., 30th st., Yonkers, Hasting's, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing and Haverstraw. Excursion tickets to all landings at reduced prices.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—THE AURORA leaves Jay st. daily (without exception) at 8 A. M. Lands at West 10th (Amos) and 30th sts., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplanks. Returning, leaves Peekskill at 2 P. M.

STEAMER METAMORA—FOR YONKERS, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Nyack, Rockland Lake, Sing Sing and Haverstraw—leaves pier foot of Jay st. daily, at 9 A. M. and 4:30 P. M., omitting 9 A. M. trip on Fridays, and Sing Sing on 4:30 trip.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR KEYPORT AND CLIFFWOOD—Landing at Union Rossville, Tottens and Perth Amboy.—The steamer KEYPORT leaves Keyport every SUNDAY, at 9 o'clock A. M., landing as above; returning, leaves Keyport at 4 P. M.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR HAVERSTRAW.—The steamer METAMORA leaves Pier foot of Jay-st., every SUNDAY MORNING at 7:30 A. M., making the usual landings.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The new and fast steamboat DANIEL DREW leaves Jay-st. on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 7 A. M., landing at 30th-st.

FOR NORWALK DIRECT—CONNECTING with the Danbury Railroad. The steamer ALICE PRICE leaves Catharine Market wharf daily at 2 P. M.; leaves Norwalk daily at 8½ A. M. Fare 50 cents.

EXCURSIONS.

HARLEM AND NEW-YORK NAVIGATION COMPANY.
SUNDAY SCHOOL EXCURSIONS.

Steamers SYLVAN SHORE and SYLVAN GROVE will convey schools or pleasure parties to and from any landings between Peck-slip, Brooklyn, or Williamsburgh, and Harlem. For terms, &c., apply to
H. P. McGOWN, President, No. 76 Nassau-st.
Leaves Harlem at 6, 7, 8, 9, 10:30 A. M.; 1, 3, 4:15, 5:15, 6:15 P. M.; Peck-slip at 7, 8, 9:15, 11 A. M.; 1:30, 3:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:15, 7:15 P. M.

EXCURSIONS.

Biddle's Grove, open for the season. Steamboats and barges for charter. Apply to E. T. Wilson, No. 120 Wall-st., corner South, up stairs.

EXCURSIONS.—THE SPLENDID STEAMBOAT WM. KENT will be chartered for Sabbath school or other excursions, on TUESDAY or FRIDAY of each week during the Summer, with a commodious barge, if required. Also, the barge INDEPENDENCE to charter any day in the week, except Sunday. For terms, apply on board the steamer WM. KENT, foot of Robinson-st., Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday, or Saturday.

FAMILY EXCURSIONS TO THE FISHING BANKS—EVERY DAY but Saturdays. [illegible] Capt. HANSEN, leaves West 10th-st., 7½ o'clock; Spring-st. 7¾; Broome-st., E. R. 6¾; Peck slip, 8¼; Pier No. 4, N. R., 9 A. M. Tackle, bait and refreshments provided. Fare 50 cents.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

[*Continued from First Page.*]

disunion the other, over their soil. This would be disunion completed.

Figuratively speaking, it would be the building of an impassable wall along the line of separation, and yet not quite an impassable one, for, under the guise of neutrality, it would tie the hands of the Union-men, and freely pass supplies from among them to the insurrectionists, which it could not do as an open enemy. At a stroke it would take all the trouble off the hands of secession, except only what proceeds from the external blockade.

It would do for the Disunionists that which of all things they most desire—feed them well and give them disunion without a struggle of their own. It recognizes no fidelity to the Constitution, no obligation to maintain the Union; and while very many who have favored it, are doubtless loyal citizens, it is nevertheless very injurious in effect.

Recurring to the action of the Government, it may be stated that at first a call was made for 75,000 militia, and rapidly following this a proclamation was issued for closing the ports of the insurrectionary districts by proceedings in the nature of blockade. So far all was believed to be strictly legal.

At this point the insurrectionists announced their purpose to enter upon the practice of privateering.

Other calls were made for volunteers to serve three years unless sooner discharged, and also for a large addition to the regular Army and Navy.

These measures, whether strictly legal or not, were ventured upon under what appeared to be a popular demand and a public necessity, trusting then, as now, that Congress would readily ratify them. It is believed that nothing has been done beyond the constitutional competency of Congress.

Soon after the first call for militia it was considered a duty to authorize the commanding General, in proper cases, according to his discretion, to suspend the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus*, or, in other words, to arrest and detain, without resort to the ordinary processes and forms of law, such individuals as he might deem dangerous to the public safety. This authority has purposely been exercised but very sparingly. Nevertheless the legality and propriety of what has been done under it are questioned, and the attention of the country has been called to the proposition that one who is sworn to take care that the laws be faithfully executed should not himself violate them.

Of course some consideration was given to the question of power and propriety before this matter was acted upon. The whole of the laws which were required to be faithfully executed were being resisted and failing of execution in nearly one-third of the States. Must they be allowed to finally fail of execution, even had it been perfectly clear that by the use of the means necessary to their execution, some single law, made in such extreme tenderness of the citizen's liberty that practically it relieves more of the guilty than the innocent, should to a very limited extent be violated? To state the question more directly, are all the laws but one to go unexecuted and the Government itself to go to pieces lest that one be violated? Even in such a case, would not the official oath be broken if the Government should be overthrown, when it was believed that disregarding the single law would tend to preserve it? But it was not believed that this question was presented. It was not believed that any law was violated. The provision of the Constitution that the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it, is equivalent to a provision that such privilege may be suspended when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety does require it. It was decided that we have a case of rebellion and that the public safety does require the qualified suspension of the privilege of the writ which was authorized to be made. Now it is insisted that Congress, and not the Executive, is vested with this power.

But the Constitution itself is silent as to which, or who, is to exercise the power, and as the provision was plainly made for a dangerous emergency, it cannot be believed that the framers of the instrument intended that in every case the danger should run its course until Congress could be called together, the very assembling of which might be prevented, as was intended in this case by the rebellion. No more extended argument is now afforded, as an opinion at some length will probably be presented by the Attorney-General. Whether there shall be any legislation upon the subject; and if so, what, is submitted entirely to the better judgment of Congress. The forbearance of this Government had been so extraordinarily and so long continued, as to lead some foreign nations to shape their action as if they supposed the early destruction of our National Union was probable.

While this, on discovery, gave the Executive some concern, he is now happy to say that the sovereignty and rights of the United States are now everywhere practically respected by foreign Powers, and a general sympathy with the country is manifested throughout the world.

The reports of the Secretaries of the Treasury, War and the Navy will give the information in detail deemed necessary and convenient for your deliberation and action, while the Executive and all the Departments will stand ready to supply omissions or to communicate new facts considered important for you to know.

It is now recommended that you give the legal means for making this contest a short and decisive one; that you place at the control of the Government for the war at least 400,000 men and $400,000,000; that number of men is about one-tenth of those of proper ages within the regions where apparently all are willing to engage, and the sum is less than a twenty-third part of the money value owned by the men who seem ready to devote the whole. A debt of six hundred millions of dollars now is a less sum per head than was the debt of our Revolution when we came out of that struggle, and the money value in the country bears even a greater proportion to what it was then than does the population. Surely each man has as strong a motive now to preserve our liberties as each had then to establish them.

A right result at this time will be worth more to the world than ten times the men and ten times the money. The evidence reaching us from the country leaves no doubt that the material for the work is abundant, and that it needs only the hand of legislation to give it legal sanction, and the hand of the Executive to give it practical shape and efficiency.

One of the greatest perplexities of the Government is to avoid receiving troops faster than it can provide for them; in a word, the people will save their Government, if the Government itself will do its part only indifferently well. It might seem at first thought to be of little difference whether the present movement at the South be called secession or rebellion. The movers, however, well understand the difference. At the beginning they knew that they could never raise their treason to any respectable magnitude by any name which implies violation of law; they knew their people possessed as much of moral sense, as much of devotion to law and order, and as much pride in its reverence for the history and government of their common country, as any other civilized and patriotic people.

They knew they could make no advancement directly in the teeth of these strong and noble sentiments. Accordingly they commenced by an insidious debauching of the public mind. They invented an ingenious sophism, which, if conceded, was followed by perfectly logical steps through all the incidents of the complete destruction of the Union. The sophism itself is that any State of the Union may, consistently with the nation's Constitution, and therefore lawfully and peacefully, withdraw from the Union, without the consent of the Union, or of any other State.

The little disguise, that the supposed right is to be exercised only for just cause, themselves to be the sole judges of its justice, is too thin to merit any notice. With rebellion thus sugar-coated they have been drugging the public mind of their section for more than thirty years, until at length they have brought many good men to a willingness to take up arms against the Government the day after some assemblage of men have enacted the farcical pretence of taking their State out of the Union, who could have been brought to no such thing the day before.

This sophism derives much, perhaps the whole of its currency, from the assumption that there is some omnipotent and sacred supremacy pertaining to a State, to each State of our Federal Union. Our States have neither more nor less power than that reserved to them in the Union by the Constitution, no one of them ever having been a State out of the Union. The original ones passed into the Union even before they cast off their British colonial dependence, and the new ones came into the Union directly from a condition of dependence, excepting Texas, and even Texas, in its temporary independence, was never designated as a State. The new ones only took the designation of States on coming into the Union, while that name was first adopted for the old ones in and by the Declaration of Independence. Therein the United Colonies were declared to be *free* and *independent* States. But even then the object plainly was not to declare their independence of one another or of the Union, but directly the contrary, as their mutual pledge and their mutual action before, at the time and afterwards, abundantly show.

The express plighting of faith by each and all of the original thirteen States in the articles of Confederation two years later, that the Union shall be perpetual, is most conclusive, having never been States, either in substance or in name, outside of the Union. Whence this magical omnipotence of State rights, asserting a claim of power to lawfully destroy the Union itself? Much is said about the sovereignty of the States, but the word even is not in the National Constitution, nor, as is believed, in any of the State Constitutions.

What is a sovereignty, in the political sense of the term? Would it be far wrong to define it a political community without a political superior? Tested by this, no one of our States, except Texas, was a sovereignty, and even Texas gave up the character on coming into the Union, by which act she acknowledged the Constitution of the United States, and the laws and treaties of the United States made in pursuance thereof. The States have their *status* in the Union, and they have no other legal *status*. If they break from this, they can only do so against law and by revolution.

The Union, and not themselves separately, procured their independence and their liberty. By conquest or purchase the Union gave each of them whatever of independence and liberty it has. The Union is older than any of the States, and, in fact it created them as States. Originally some dependent colonies made the Union, and in turn the Union threw off their old dependence for them, and made them States, such as they are. Not one of them ever had a State Constitution independent of the Union.

Of course it is not forgotten that all the new States formed their Constitutions before they entered the Union, nevertheless dependent upon and preparatory to coming into the Union. Unquestionably, the States have the powers and rights reserved to them in and by the national Constitution, but among these surely are not included all conceivable powers, however mischievous or destructive, but, at most, such only as were known in the world at one time as governmental powers, and certainly a power to destroy the Government itself, had never been known as a governmental, as a mere administrative power. This relative matter of National power and State rights as a principle, is no other than the principle of generality and locality. Whatever concerns the whole should be confined to the General Government, while whatever concerns only the State should be left exclusively to the State. This is all there is of original principle about it. Whether the National Constitution in defining boundaries between the two has applied the principle with exact accuracy is not to be questioned. We are all bound by that defining, without question. What is now combated is the position that Secession is consistent with the Constitution, is lawful and peaceful.

It is not contended that there is any express law for it, and nothing should ever be implied as law which leads to unjust or absurd consequences. The nation purchased with money the countries out of which several of these States were formed. Is it just that they shall go off without leave and without refunding? The nation paid very large sums, in the aggregate, I believe, nearly a hundred millions, to relieve Florida of the aboriginal tribes. Is it just that she shall now be off without consent, or without any return? The nation is now in debt for money applied to the benefit of these so-called Seceding States in common with the rest.

Is it just either that creditors shall go unpaid, or the remaining States pay the whole? A part of the present National Debt was contracted to pay the old debts of Texas.

Is it just, that she shall leave and pay no part of this herself? Again, if one State may secede, so may another; and when all shall have seceded none is left to pay the debts. Is this quite just to creditors? Did we notify them of this sage view of ours when we borrowed their money? If we now recognize this doctrine by allowing the seceders to go in peace, it is difficult to see what we can do if others choose to go, or to extort terms upon which they will promise to remain. The Seceders insist that our Constitution admits of secession.

They have assumed to make a National Constitution of their own, in which, of necessity, they have either discarded or retained the right of secession, as they insist it exists in ours.

If they have discarded it, they thereby admit that on principle it ought not to exist in ours; if they have retained it, by their own construction of ours, that show that to be consistent they must secede from one another whenever they shall find it the easiest way of settling their debts, or effecting any other selfish or unjust object. The principle itself is one of disintegration, and upon which no Government can possibly endure.

If all the States save one should assert the power to drive that one out of the Union, it is presumed the whole class of seceder politicians would at once deny the power, and denounce the act as the greatest outrage upon State rights. But suppose that precisely the same act, instead of being called driving the one out, should be called the seceding of the others from that one, it would be exactly what the seceders claim to do, unless, indeed, they make the point that the one, because it is a minority, may rightfully do what the others, because they are a majority, may not rightfully do. These politicians are subtle and profound in the rights of minorities. They are not partial to that power which made the Constitution, and speaks from the preamble, calling itself, "We, the people."

It may well be questioned whether there is to-day a majority of the legally qualified voters of any State—except, perhaps, South Carolina—in favor of disunion. There is much reason to believe that the Union men are the majority in many, if not in every other one of the so-called seceded States. The contrary has not been demonstrated in any one of them.

It is ventured to affirm this even of Virginia and Tennessee, for the result of an election held in military camps, where the bayonets are all on one side of the question voted upon, can scarcely be considered as demonstrating popular sentiment. At such an election, all that large class who are at once for the Union, and against coercion, would be coerced to vote against the Union.

It may be affirmed without extravagance, that the free institutions we enjoy have developed the powers and improved the condition of our whole people beyond any example in the world. Of this we now have a striking and impressive illustration. So large an army as the Government has now on foot was never before known, without a soldier in it but who has taken his place there of his own free choice.

But more than this, there are many single regiments whose members, one and another, possess full practical knowledge of all the arts, sciences, professions and whatever else, whether useful or elegant, is known in the whole world, and there is scarcely one from which there could not be selected a President, a Cabinet, a Congress, and perhaps a Court, abundantly competent to administer the Government itself. Nor do I say this is not true also in the army of our late friends, now adversaries, in this contest. But it is so much better the reason why the Government which has conferred such benefits on both them and us should not be broken up. Whoever in any section proposes to abandon such a Government would do well to consider in deference to what principle it is that he does it, what better he is likely to get in its stead, whether the substitute will give, as he intended to give, so much of good to the people. There are some forshadowings on this subject.

Our adversaries have adopted some declarations of independence, in which, unlike the good old one penned by JEFFERSON, they omit the words, "all men are created equal." Why? They have adopted a temporary national Constitution in the preamble of which, unlike our good old one signed by WASHINGTON, they omit, "We the people," and substitute, "we, the Deputies of the sovereign and independent States."

Why? why this deliberate pressing out of view the rights of men and the authority of the people? This is essentially a people's contest. On the side of the Union, it is a struggle for maintaining in the world that form and substance of government whose leading object is to elevate the condition of men; to lift artificial weights from all shoulders; to clear the paths of laudable pursuit for all; to afford all an unfettered start and a fair chance in the race of life, yielding to partial and temporary departures from necessity.

This is the leading object of the Government for whose existence we contend. I am most happy to believe that the plain people understand and appreciate this. It is worthy of note that while in this, the Government's hour of trial, large numbers of those in the Army and Navy who have been favored with the offices, have resigned and proved false to the hand which pampered them, not one common soldier or common sailor is known to have deserted his flag. Great honor is due to those officers who remained true despite the example of their treacherous associates, but the greatest honor and the most important fact of all, is the unanimous firmness of the common soldiers and common sailors. To the last man, so far as known, they have successfully resisted the traitorous efforts of those whose commands but an hour before, they obeyed as absolute law.

This is the patriotic instinct of plain people. They understand without an argument that the destroying the Government, which was made by WASHINGTON, means no good to them. Our popular Government has often been called an experiment. Two points in it our people have settled: the successful establishing and the successful administering of it. One still remains—its successful maintenance against a formidable internal attempt to overthrow it.

It is now for them to demonstrate to the world that those who can fairly carry an election can also suppress a rebellion; that ballots are the rightful and peaceful successors of bullets, and that when ballots have fairly and constitutionally decided, there can be no successful appeal back to bullets; that there can be no successful appeal except to ballots themselves. At succeeding elections such will be a great lesson of peace, teaching men that what they cannot take by an election neither can they take it by a war; teaching all the folly of being the beginners of a war.

Lest there be some uneasiness in the minds of candid men as to what is to be the course of the Government towards the Southern States, after the rebellion shall have been suppressed, the Executive deems it proper to say it will be his purpose then, as ever, to be guided by the Constitution and the laws, and that he probably will have no different understanding of the powers and duties of the Federal Government, relatively to the rights of the States and the people under the Constitution than that expressed in the Inaugural Address.

He desires to preserve the Government, that it may be administered for all as it was administered by the men who made it. Loyal citizens everywhere have the right to claim this of their Government, and the Government has no right to withhold or neglect it. It is not perceived that in giving it there is any coercion, any conquest, or any subjugation in any just sense of these terms.

The Constitution provided, and all the States have accepted the provision, "That the United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government," but if a State may lawfully go out of the Union, having done so, it may also discard the republican form of government; so that to prevent its going out is an indispensable means to the end of maintaining the guarantee mentioned, and when an end is lawful and obligatory, the indispensable means to it are also lawful and obligatory.

It was with the deepest regret that the Executive found the duty of employing the war power, in defence of the Government. Forced upon him, he could but perform this duty or surrender the existence of the Government. No compromise, by public servants, could, in this case, be a cure; not that compromises are not often proper, but that no popular Government can long survive a marked precedent that those who carry an election can only save the Government from immediate destruction by giving up the main point upon which the people gave the election. The people themselves, and not their servants, can safely reverse their own deliberate decisions.

As a private citizen, the Executive could not have consented that these institutions shall perish, much less could he, in betrayal of so vast and so sacred a trust as these free people had confided to him. He felt that he had no moral right to shrink, nor even to count the chances of his own life in what might follow.

In full view of his great responsibility, he has so far done what he has deemed his duty. You will now, according to your own judgment, perform yours. He sincerely hopes that your views and your actions may so accord with his, as to assure all faithful citizens who have been disturbed in their rights, of a certain and speedy restoration to them, under the Constitution and the laws, and having thus chosen our cause without guile and with pure purpose, let us renew our trust in God and go forward without fear and with manly hearts. ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

JULY 4, 1861.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 4.

The Clerk called the names of those heretofore elected as members from South Carolina, Arkansas and Florida.

Mr. MCCLERNAND objected to Mr. A. T. THAYER being called as member from Oregon, and sent up the protest of Mr. SHEIL. This subject was passed over for the present.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM said he would at the proper time present a question of privilege in the form of a resolution, that Messrs. MARSTON, BLAIR and CURTIS, claiming seats in this House, having been sworn into the military service of the United States, and holding commissions, are constitutionally disqualified from being members of this House.

Mr. BLAIR said he had never been sworn into the service of the United States, and therefore Mr. VALLANDIGHAM'S facts were wrong as to himself.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM said, of course, after this explanation, he would not include the gentleman. [Applause in galleries.]

Mr. RICHARDSON objected to the recognition of Mr. DAILY as the delegate from Nebraska.

The list of members having been called, the Clerk announced that 157 members had answered to their names.

The election of a Speaker was now in order.

Mr. COLFAX said: Mr. Clerk, before the balloting commences, I desire to state to my fellow members that I am not a candidate for the Speakership. I am profoundly and sincerely grateful to the gentlemen of all parties who have proffered me their support. I desire the withdrawal of my name, to lessen the number of candidates and to prevent the delay in the organization which the impending triangular contest seemed to threaten. I am convinced, also, that the Speakership will be more worthily filled by either of the distinguished gentlemen whose names have been so prominently associated with it. I announced to them yesterday that my name would be withdrawn before balloting, and to those whose friendship had honored me with their preference I hope to prove, in my service on this floor and by my devotion to the country, which, in this hour of trial, should be in loyal hearts above party, that their generous confidence had not been misplaced.

Mr. HICKMAN nominated FRANCIS P. BLAIR, Jr., of Missouri, saying that that gentleman had inaugurated the war policy in Missouri, which had elicited the approbation of every loyal American citizen. [Applause in the galleries.]

Mr. MCCLERNAND wished now to put a stop to such disorder in the galleries.

The Clerk said he had no power to preserve order.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM thought an appeal from the Clerk would have the proper effect.

Mr. STEVENS, in nominating Hon. G. A. GROW, of Pa., for Speaker, said he would not follow the bad taste of his colleague, (Mr. HICKMAN,) by going into a eulogy of Mr. GROW'S character, or be provoked into saying anything against his opponent. [Laughter.]

Mr. CURTIS, in alluding to Mr. VALLANDIGHAM'S question of privilege, said he was elected by the people of Iowa, as a member of Congress; he was also elected colonel of a volunteer regiment of that State and for these marks of confidence his constituents were responsible.

The House then proceeded to vote for Speaker.

There being no choice, Mr. BLAIR said it was unnecessary to have another vote, as this would cause delay in the organization. He begged leave to decline being a candidate, and requested his friends to change their votes on this ballot in order to an election at once.

Votes were then changed from BLAIR to GROW, and the following was announced as the result:

Whole number of votes	159
Grow	99
Blair	11
Crittenden	1

Rest scattering.

The Hon. G. A. GROW, the Speaker elect, was escorted to the chair by Messrs. BLAIR and RICHARDSON.

Before the result was announced Mr. GROW said he had a remark to make similar to Mr. BLAIR'S. He would not be a candidate any longer. [Excessive laughter.] This was owing to his having received one vote from the partiality of a friend.

Hon. G. A. GROW, upon taking the Chair, said:

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives, of the United States of America:

Words of thanks for the honor conferred by the vote just announced would but feebly express the heart's gratitude. While appreciating this distinguished mark of your confidence, I am not unmindful of the trying duties incident to the position to which you have assigned me. Surrounded at all times by grave responsibilities, it is doubly so in this hour of national disaster, when every consideration of gratitude to the past and obligation to the future centrils around the present. Four-score years ago fifty-six bold merchants, farmers, lawyers and mechanics, the representatives of a few feeble Colonists, scattered along the Atlantic seaboard, met in Convention to found a new Empire, based on the inalienable rights of man. Seven years of bloody conflict ensued, and the Fourth of July, 1776, is canonized in the hearts of the great and good as the jubilee of oppressed nationalities, and in the calendar of heroic deeds it marks a new era in the history of the race. Three-quarters of a century have passed away, and the few feeble Colonists, hemmed in by the ocean in front, the wilderness and the savage in the rear, have spanned a whole continent with a great empire of free States, rearing throughout its vast wilderness the temples of science and of civilization on the ruins of savage life. Happiness seldom, if ever, equaled, has surrounded the domestic fireside, and prosperity unsurpassed has crowned the national energies, the liberties of the people been secure at home and abroad, while the National standard floated, honored and respected in every commercial mart of the world. On the return of this glorious anniversary after a period but little exceeding the allotted lifetime of man, the people's representatives are convened in the Council Chambers of the Republic to deliberate on the means for preserving the Government, under whose benign influence these grand results have been achieved. A rebellion the most causeless in the history of the race has developed a conspiracy of long standing to destroy the Constitution formed by the wisdom of our fathers and the Union, cemented by their blood. This conspiracy, nurtured for long years in secret councils, first develops itself openly in acts of spoliation and plunder of public property, with the connivance or under the protection of treason, enthroned in all the high places of the Government, and at last in armed rebellion for the overthrow of the best Government ever devised by man. Without an effort in the mode prescribed in the organic law for a redress of all grievances, the malcontents appeal only to the arbitrament of the sword, insult the nation's honor, and trample upon its flag, inaugurate a revolution which, if successful, would end in establishing petty jarring confederacies or anarchy upon the ruins of the Republic and the destruction of its liberties.

The 19th of April, canonized in the first struggle for American Nationality consecrated in the martyr blood of WARREN, has its counterpart in ELLSWORTH, and the heroic deeds and patriotic sacrifices of the struggle for the establishment of the Republic are being reproduced upon the battle-fields for its maintenance. Every race and tongue of men almost is represented in the grand legion of the Union, their standards proclaiming in a language more impressive than words that here indeed is the home of the emigrant and the asylum of the exile, no matter where was his birthplace, or in what clime his infancy was cradled. He devotes his life to the defence of his adopted land, the vindication of its honor, and the protection of its flag, with the same zeal with which he would guard his hearthstone and fireside. All parties, sects and conditions of men, not corrupted by the institutions of human bondage, forgetting bygone rancors or prejudices, blend in one phalanx for the integrity of the Union and the perpetuity of the Republic. Long years of peace in the pursuits of sordid gain, instead of blunting the patriotic devotion of loyal citizens, seems but to have intensified its development, when the existence of the Government is assailed. The merchant, the banker, and the tradesman, with an alacrity unparalleled, proffer their all at the altar of their country, while from the counter, the workshop and the plow, brave hearts and stout arms, leaving their tasks unfinished, rush to the tented field—the air vibrates with martial strains, and the earth shakes with armed men. In view of this grand demonstration for self preservation in the history of nationalities, desponding patriotism may be assured that the foundations of our national greatness still stand strong, and the sentiment which beats to-day in every loyal heart will for the future be realized. No flag alien to the sources of the Mississippi will ever float permanently over its mouth till its waters are crimsoned in human gore, and not one foot of American soil can be wrenched from the jurisdiction of the Constitution of the United States until it is baptized in fire and blood. [Vociferous applause upon the floor and in the galleries, which lasted for many minutes.] Gentlemen, as your presiding officer, it becomes my duty to apprize you that any demonstrations of approval or disapproval of anything done or said during your sessions is in violation of parliamentary decorum, and the Chair would also inform the persons in the galleries that applause by them is a violation of good order and a breach of the rules of the House. The Chair hopes therefore, that any demonstrations of applause will not be repeated. In God is our trust, and the "Star Spangled Banner forever shall wave, o'er the land of the free and the home of the brave" [Suppressed applause.] Those who regard it as mere cloth bunting, fail to appreciate its symbolical power. Wherever civilization dwells, or the name of WASHINGTON is known, it bears on its folds the concentrated power of armies and navies, and surrounds the votaries with a defence more impregnable than a battlement of wall or tower. Wherever, on the earth's surface, an American citizen may wander, called by pleasure, business or caprice, it is a shield to secure him against wrong and outrage; save on the soil of the land of his birth. As the guardians of the rights and liberties of the people, your paramount duty is to make it honored at home as it is respected abroad. A Government that cannot command the loyalty of its own citizens is unworthy the respect of the world; and a Government that will not protect its own loyal citizens, deserves the contempt of the world. [Applause.]

He who would tear down this grandest temple of Constitutional liberty, thus blasting forever the hopes of crushed humanity, because its freemen in the mode presented by the Constitution select a Chief Magistrate not acceptable to him, is a parricide to his race, and should be regarded as a common enemy of mankind. The Union once destroyed is a shattered vase that no human power can reconstruct in its original symmetry. Coarse stones when they are broken may be cemented again; precious ones never. If the Republic is to be dismembered, and the sun of its liberty must go out in endless night, let it set amid the roar of cannon and the din of battle, when there is no longer an arm to strike or a heart to bleed in its cause, so that coming generations may not reproach the present with being too imbecile to preserve the priceless legacy bequeathed by our fathers, so as to transmit it unimpaired to future times. Again, gentlemen, thanking you for your confidence and kindness, and invoking guidance from that Divine Power that led our fathers through the Red Sea of the Revolution, I enter upon the discharge of the duties to which you have assigned me, relying upon your forbearance and coöperation, and trusting that your labors will contribute not a little to the greatness and glory of the Republic.

On motion it was

Resolved, That all whose names have been objected to be passed over until the residue of the members have been sworn in, and also those whose seats are contested.

The members were then sworn in, as their names were called, by delegations.

Mr. BURNETT, of Kentucky, offered a resolution that the question of right to seats by the five gentlemen from Virginia, Messrs. Upton, Pendleton, Brown, Carlile and Whaley, be referred to the Committee on Elections, after it shall be appointed. He said it was not his purpose to offer any factious opposition, but he deemed it his duty to propose such a reference. It involved a question of the gravest character.

Mr. MORRELL, of Vermont, rose to a point of order, that the House, being in the execution of an order, could not suspend the rule, but this was overruled.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, rose to a point of order, viz: That the gentleman from Kentucky should first call for a certificate, and then proceed in the proper order.

Mr. BURNETT said he had placed the objection on a higher ground, and only desired to interpose such objection as his conscience and duty compelled. One of the members claiming a seat from Virginia, (Mr. UPTON,) confessed that he was ineligible to a seat in the House.

Mr. CARLILE, in reply to Mr. BURNETT, said: I do not desire, sir, that the people I have the honor to represent on this floor, or, rather, those I propose to represent, should be deprived of any of their rights under the Constitution of the country, by any objection that can be made here. The fourth Thursday of May was the day fixed by the law of Virginia for the election of members of the House of Representatives of the United States. Upon that day I was elected as a representative from the district in which I live—the Eleventh Congressional district of the State—by the largest majority every given—a majority almost approaching unanimity. The only question, therefore that can be raised in my case is: Whether the ordinance of the Virginia Convention attempting to annul the solemn act of the General Assembly, by declaring that no Congressional election should be held on the day fixed by law, so as to exclude me from a seat on this floor, is lawful or not. That is the only question to be tried, and, in deference to those who differ from me, I beg to state the question. I have no doubt about it, myself, and I think there can be very little doubt about it in the minds of all men who believe that the Constitution of the United States is the work of the people of the several States, as much as is the Constitution of each and every State the work of the people of each State; and the only question that can be raised in my case is, had the Virginia Convention itself, convened by a law enacted by the Legislature, perfectly, so far as law is concerned, without power—had that powerless body the right or the power to annul the solemn act of the Legislature of the State; for be it remembered that the law convening the Convention expressly declared upon its face that no action of that Convention changing the Federal relations of the State, or affecting the organized law of the State, should be of any validity until such action of the Convention should be referred to the people and ratified by them by a vote at the polls. This pretended ordinance of the Convention was passed right in the path of the ordinance of secession itself, which, if recognized, would change the Federal relations of the State. Yet that action was not submitted to the people; and whatever might be the issue of the action of the people, with regard to the ordinance of secession, no argument could be drawn from it in favor of an ordinance never submitted to the people, and which, by the law convening the Convention, expressly should have declared that it be submitted to the people before it should have any validity.

Mr. RICHARDSON, of Illinois, inquired whether the gentleman spoke for himself alone, or for himself and colleague?

Mr. CARLISLE spoke for himself. The people in my district, and the officers legally appointed for conducting elections, disregarding the ordinance of the Convention, opened polls for the election of representatives from the Tenth and Eleventh districts, and I have with me some of the poll books of those counties, and the certificates of the officers and clerks of the various counties, proving my legal election. So far, then, as my right to a seat on this floor is concerned, the only question for the House to determine is, whether, assuming all the power rightfully or wrongfully of the Convention of Virginia, whether that act of theirs, not performed in compliance of law, and not submitted to the people for their final action, excludes the people of the District from a voice on this floor. I think the most ardent Secessionist, who takes the highest ground of the right of a State to dispose of the destiny of the people through what is called a Convention,—the most ardent advocate of this power will hardly say that this ordinance, never submitted to the people, can have the slightest validity whatever. Furthermore, Sir, I desire to say, in order that it may not be misunderstood, that I discard entirely all such views of sovereign power in any State. I believe there is no power in any State, either through a Convention or otherwise, to absolve its people from the allegiance it owes to the Government formed for them by their fathers. [Applause from the galleries and floor.] I maintain, and those I represent on this floor maintain, that we have as much right in the Government of the entire Union as we have in the Government of our own State; and I maintain that both Governments proceed from the same sovereign power—the power of the people; that they emanate from them, and while the men of a State may change the laws of a State, they cannot change its relations to the Federal Union without the consent of the people of all the States parties to the compact. [Suppressed applause.] That is the sentiment of the people I represent; and we utterly discard, as a usurpation of power, as an act of tyranny, every attempt exerted by those to whom the people, in an evil hour, confided the ordinary representative trusts, and who have turned their back upon everything like Constitution or law, and who have attempted to effect in our midst a military despotism. I am prepared to say that the men of Western Virginia have conducted themselves like freemen, and loyal men, and we have declared before all the world our repudiation of all these acts of tyranny, and our determination to maintain inviolate to the end of time, or so long as we live, the glorious Union under which we live, and under which we have grown and prospered to an extent beyond all precedent in the world's history. And we desire in the national Capitol, in presence of the representatives of the people, to express our repudiation, not only of the subsequent acts of the Virginia Convention, but everything pertaining to its organization. [Suppressed applause.]

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, said on the next demonstration of such disorder, he should insist on the order of the House being executed.

Mr. CARLILE, resuming, characterized the action of the Eastern portion of Virginia as a gross tyranny, and declared that the people of Western Virginia were determined to uphold the Union under which we have grown and prospered beyond all other precedents. Therefore, they desire in the National Capitol that their voice should be heard on everything pertaining to the organization of the House.

Mr. LOVEJOY, of Illinois, moved the previous question on the resolution.

Mr. BURNETT, of Kentucky, demanded the Yeas and Nays, but they were not ordered.

On motion of Mr. MCCLERNAND, of Illinois, the resolution was tabled.

The Virginia delegation was then sworn in, as also the delegations from the other States.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, moved that the name of Mr. BUTLER, instead of Mr. LEHMAN, be inserted on the roll as a member from the First District of Pennsylvania, and sent up the certificate of the return of the judges, which was read. He also made some remarks in support of his position, and called upon Mr. LEHMAN to produce a proper certificate.

Mr. LEHMAN replied that he came here by virtue of a proclamation of the Governor of Pennsylvania, under the broad seal of the State, the same as that by which Mr. STEVENS himself took his seat. He read the concluding portion of the proclamation, showing that his name was mentioned in connection with other members from that State. Let the subject go to the Committee on Elections, and the House would, when the report was made, be astonished at the atrocious frauds judicially ascertained.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, inquired whether the party by whose forgery the certificate was procured was not convicted and sentenced and if he was not now in the Penitentiary?

Mr. LEHMAN did not wish to prejudge the case. He did not wish the House to take his *ipse dixit*, but that the facts be ascertained through the proper committee, as in that case his constituents would not be damaged. But in deference to Mr. VALLANDIGHAM he gave an affirmative reply to his question.

Mr. STEVENS replied that the certificate of Mr. LEHMAN'S election was no where to be found on the files of the Prothonotary. The only charitable construction he could place upon the Governor's act in inserting the name of Mr. LEHMAN instead of Mr. BUTLER, was that the Governor made a mistake. There was no *prima facie* case at all in favor of Mr. LEHMAN.

Mr. STEVENS offered a resolution that the Clerk be directed to insert the name of Mr. BUTLER on the roll, and that Mr. LEHMAN be entitled to contest the seat of Mr. BUTLER by giving him the required notice within three months.

Mr. LEHMAN responded that the Governor had performed his lawful duty, and made no mistake. He contended that his name was rightfully and properly on the list, but his colleague now sought to override a law of Pennsylvania and to set at nought the act of the highest officer of the Commonwealth. The course proposed by his colleague would set a precedent disastrous to the country. They should show fair play. If, after examination, it should be found that Mr. BUTLER was fairly elected, no one would more readily acquiesce than he, if the decision of the Committee was sustained by the House.

Mr FOUKE, of Illinois, moved to lay Mr. STEVENS resolution on the table, which was carried—19 against 41.

Mr. MCCLERNAND, of Illinois, objected to Mr. THAYER being sworn in as a member from Oregon, believing as at present advised, Mr. SHIEL was elected, and offered a resolution to that effect, which was tabled, that the question be referred to the Committee on elections, and that until they report, neither to occupy a seat in the House.

Mr. THAYER was then sworn in.

The question as to Mr. DAILY'S right to a seat as delegate from Nebraska, was temporarily postponed, and the House then proceeded to the election of a Clerk.

Mr. BLAIR nominated Mr. FORNEY.

Mr. MALLORY nominated Mr. ETHERIDGE, of Tennessee.

Mr. FOUKE nominated Mr. DIETRICH, of Illinois.

The House then proceeded to vote as follows:

Mr. Etheridge	92	Mr. Dietrich	91
Mr. Forney	41	Mr. Florence	2

Mr. ETHERIDGE was declared elected.

On motion of Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, a resolution adopting the rules of the last House until otherwise ordered, was adopted, and a Committee of Five was ordered thereon.

Mr. ELY, of New-York, offered a resolution, which was adopted, providing for a Committee to act jointly with one from the Senate, to wait on the President, and inform him that Congress is ready to receive any communication he may be pleased to make.

Mr. TRAIN, of Massachusetts, offered a resolution which was adopted, to inform the Senate that the House had elected Mr. GROW speaker, and was ready to proceed to business.

The House fixed the hour of meeting at noon hereafter, until otherwise ordered.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill to repeal the tariff act of 1861, and revise that of 1858.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, presented a petition of Mr. BUTLER, contesting the seat of Mr. LEHMAN.

The House at 5 P. M. adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 5.

On motion of Mr. LOVEJOY, the House proceeded to the election of Sergeant at Arms.

Messrs. Mudgett, Edward Ball, of Ohio, Glossbrenner, Seabrook and Flood were voted for.

Ex-Congressman BALL was elected.

Mr. CRITTENDEN appeared and took the usual oath to support the Constitution.

Mr. JOHNSON presented a memorial from Mr. KLEIN, contesting the seat of Mr. VERRE, of Pennsylvania, which was referred to the Committee on Elections.

Mr. EDWARDS offered a resolution to postpone the election of Doorkeeper till the first regular session of Congress. He said Mr. MARSTON had sustained a severe infliction in the death of his wife. In consequence of this he only arrived here last night, and, therefore, had had no opportunity to consult with his friends. The resolution was tabled.

IRA GOODNOW, of New-York, was elected Doorkeeper.

On motion of Mr. COX Rev. Mr. STOCKTON was declared Chaplain of the present Congress.

WM. S. KING, of Minnesota, was elected Postmaster.

Mr. ELY, from the Joint Committee, reported that they had discharged their duty, and the President informed them he would immediately communicate a message.

The President's Private Secretary some time thereafter delivered it.

The Message was read, and that part recommending four hundred thousand men and four hundred millions of dollars was received with applause on the Republican side, and in the galleries. Other portions of the Message were similarly greeted.

On motion of Mr. STEVENS the Message and accompanying documents were referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. WASHBURNE offered a resolution, proposing to print fifty thousand extra copies of the Message. Referred to the Committee on Printing.

The Nebraska contested election case was discussed and an ineffectual effort made to substitute Mr. MORTON for Mr. DAILEY. Finally, the latter was sworn in.

Mr. STEVENS gave notice of the introduction of a bill to repeal all laws creating ports of entry in the rebellious States.

Also, a bill for holding a United States Court in Wheeling.

On motion of Mr. CAMPBELL, a resolution was adopted allowing members the amount heretofore paid for stationery and newspapers.

Mr. VAN WYCK asked leave to introduce a bill providing for the transmission of letters of officers and soldiers, free of postage.

Mr. RUSSELL, being opposed to the franking privilege, objected. Adjourned.

[For Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, see Fifth Page.]

CONFLAGRATIONS IN BOSTON.

Extensive Destruction of Wharves, Mills, Dwelling-houses, Warehouses, &c.

BOSTON, Thursday, July 4.

Shortly after noon to-day a fire broke out in East Boston, near the shipyards, consuming NICKERSON'S wharves, and salt warehouses, the Suffolk Salt Mills, the East Boston Iron Foundry, and Machine Shop, the Sectional Dock and Marine Railways, nearly one hundred dwelling-houses, marine and mechanical warehouses, as well as an immense amount of lumber, timber, marine stores, and patterns of all descriptions, including moulds for the new gunboat contracted for by PAUL CURTIS.

The bark *Mystery*, of Boston, was completely destroyed.

The brig *Henry Matthews*, brig *Fanny O. Field*, and schooner *Quindaro*, the latter just put in in distress from Trinidad, for Cork, with cargo of molasses,—were all totally destroyed.

The barkentine *Edward Hill*, of New-York, was badly burnt.

Schooners *Dashaway*, *F. A. Hawkins* and *Martha Ann O'Neill*, were badly burnt.

It is impossible to estimate the value of the property consumed, at present.

BOSTON, Friday, July 5.

The following are the particulars of the East Boston fire:

The flames first broke out in a rigger's loft, a wooden building, on ASPINWALL'S wharf, which, with the adjoining building, including a large store-house for salt, was destroyed.

SNELLING'S wharf, which was covered with small buildings used by boat builders, caulkers, &c., was next swept clear.

ED. NICKERSON'S wharf, covered with valuable buildings, received the fury of the fiery element. All the buildings upon the wharf were levelled to the ground. Among these were a large brick and stone warehouse and the brick structure known as the salt refinery. The latter building was one hundred feet long by one hundred wide. The loss of property upon this wharf must be over $200,000.

The extensive foundry, belonging to the East Boston Iron Company, was next destroyed. This structure had a front of one hundred feet on Maverick-street, and extended three or four hundred feet back. It cost $100,000. All the buildings on this wharf were burnt.

On CLIFTON'S wharf, all the out-buildings were destroyed, in addition to a large amount of lumber, belonging to JOHN CLIFTON & SON

From this point the fire spread to the East Boston Dry Dock Wharf. The dock, together with the railway, melted away under the consuming fire with fearful rapidity. This property, which could not be worth less than $150,000, was almost wholly lost. Insured for $15,000. The fire continued its fearful course up to the ship-yard of SAMUEL HALL, where it was stopped, burning the whole square of the Timber Dock Company, bounded by Maverick Liverpool and Border streets, which was covered with small and cheap dwelling houses. At least 200 families were rendered homeless. The houses destroyed upon the burnt area included all on Maverick to Border-street, and all on New to Maverick street, with several on Liverpool-street. The brick buildings occupied by the Union Guards, who have gone to the war, as an armory, was destroyed, and seventy-five dwelling-houses, principally on Sumner-street, were destroyed. The following is a list of vessels burnt: bark *Mystery*, Boston; brig *Oralla*, brig *Henry Matthews*, Searsport; brig *Fanny O. Field*, schooner *F. A. Hawkins*, schooner *Dashaway*, schooner *M. A. McNeil*, Philadelphia, all totally destroyed; bark *Edw. C. Hill*, lost main and mizzen masts. A large number of vessels were towed into the stream and saved.

They have yet no estimate of the total loss.

The fire on Albany-street, yesterday, destroyed 20 buildings on one side of the street, from No. 117 to No. 130, and extended through to Hudson street, mostly dwellings. Fifty to sixty thousand feet of lumber were also consumed.

The loss by the East Boston fire is estimated at $500,000. Insurance unknown.

ANOTHER LARGE FIRE.

BOSTON, Thursday, July 4.

About noon to day, a fire occurred in Hudson-street, completely destroying twelve three-story dwelling houses. This fire took place an hour previous to the breaking out of the conflagration at East Boston.

Accident to the New-World.

SHE STRIKES A SUNKEN COAL BARGE AND SINKS.

The steamboat *New-World*, which left here on Wednesday evening for Albany, when about three miles this side of New-Baltimore, struck a sunken coal barge, (which had foundered the day previous,) which carried away the stern and filled. She now lies sunk with water up to her guards—is easy and in good position. Her passengers were transferred to the steamer *Rip Van Winkle*.

THE LATE SIG. AMODIO.—A grand requiem mass for this favorite baritone will be celebrated at Dr. CUMMING'S Catholic Church, in Twenty-eighth-street, to-day. ISADORA CLARK, the distinguished prima donna, will sing on this occasion; also, Sig. AMODIO, the brother of the deceased, and a large number of the principal Italian artists here. A most impressively solemn service is anticipated.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

EARLY BOAT FOR THE CHOLERA BANKS.—The celebrated and fast sea steamer JAMES A. STEVENS, Capt J. B. Parks, will commence running an early boat on SATURDAY night, July 6, and every Saturday night during the season. Leaving Jackson-st. pier at 12 o'clock, Peck slip at 12½, P. M., No. 4 North River at 1 o'clock arriving on the Banks at early daylight, for fishing the day through. Capt. Samuel Greenwood will be on board to put the boat on the ground. Refreshments on board. Chowder served. Fare for the excursion, $1.
WM. MARSHALL,
J. B. PARKS No. 69 South st.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post office.
MINER & THORP WILL SELL AT auction on SATURDAY, July 6 at 11 o'clock, at No. 113 Grand st, one door west of Broadway, the stock and fixtures of the bar-room known as the "Neary House;" also, the household furniture contained in the dwelling above, consisting of (in bar-room) as follows, viz.: Oilcloth and matting, counter, beer-pumps, engravings, mirrors, bar pitchers, glassware, &c., &c.; mahogany and black walnut bed-room furniture, hair mattresses, three-ply carpets, stair do., mahogany sofas and chairs, centre-tables, pier mirrors, kitchen utensils, &c. &c.

GOOD COUNTRY BOARD MAY BE OBtained near Westport, on the line of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad. The location is fine and healthy, and the table is supplied with all that a farm can produce. Terms moderate. Address B. G., Box No. 115 *Times* Office, stating where an interview can be had.

A TRUE LIFE; HOW TO ATTAIN IT.—Rev. E. G. Brooks will preach on this subject TO-MORROW MORNING at the 20th-st Universalist Church between 6th and 7th avs., at 10½ o'clock. Admission to Church fellowship and the communion. The young are especially invited. No afternoon service.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR GLEN COVE—LANDING at Fort Schuyler, Great Neck, City Island and New-Rochelle. The favorite steamer MAY FLOWER leaves James-st. every SUNDAY at 8:30, Delancey 8:45, 10th-st. 9, and 36th-st. 9:10 A. M. Returning in the afternoon.

LAIGHT-STREET BAPTIST CHURCH, corner of Laight and Varick sts. Rev. I. [illegible] will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—AT A FARM-house, for a family of six persons. Terms must be moderate. Address F, Box No. 161 Times Office.